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Agricultural.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRO-MOTION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

This society has held three annual meetings, and is now well settled in its sphere of usefulness. It has a membership of thirty-eight, selected for their knowledge of agricultural science and skill in exnot composed of popular, but scientific agriculturists-an association which ignores the commonplace opinions and crudities of popular society meetings. It attemps to sift untruths, errors and old practices of farmers, and substitute the so that reason may take the place of astion. That this information may be more can be had for half a dollar by addressing Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing. It is a book but which they have no means of determining, are here elucidated and explained by men who have the appliances and the scientific skill to assist them in getting at

the real facts An article by J. J. Thomas, associate editor of the Country Gentleman, on Apthe book several times. It gives the extent to which they reach at certain height of the plant, and is a better answer to G. A. S., in last week's FARMER than any correspondent of the paper is likely to give. It shows the fallacy of applying anything as a manure at the base of the root in a little pile, when the feeding roots are from twelve inches to three feet away from it.

"Testing Seeds" by W. J. Beal, and the "Ripening of Wheat" by R. C. Kedzie, are both valuable additions to the stock of knowledge possessed by the average farmer, and are both timely. If the information gathered into these two articles was more widely diffused, much of the halting indecision of farmers as to seeding and sprouting of crops would give place to certain knowledge gathered by painstaking scientific men, in the interest of general agriculture.

To the inquiring mind Dr. Kedzie's paper on "The Services of Nitrogen For Plants" is an interesting one, and as a preliminary study, gives promise of still farther acquisitions of knowledge in this interesting search. This paper is only the result of initial investigation, which is to be continued until something definite

is determined. This society is now on a substantial basis, having passed its critical point, and takes rank among the first in scientific attainments. Its papers and proceedings will be looked forward to in the future with much interest, and the demand for its volumes will increase as the society becomes better known. Only a few of the 30 important papers in Vol. 1st will be attainable in any other form, so that those who wish to avail themselves of the in formation contained, must purchase the volumes as they appear. No farmer who attempts a library can afford to drop this from his list. In fact it supplements the need of some of the technical books entering the list for a farmer's library. There is no room to enumerate the names of the honorable members. They are the Atlantic, the Pacific, the great gulf of less than a year's growth.

of the south, the great lakes of the north and in intervening states. All additions to the membership will be made by invitation. It will be thus kept up to the high standard of its organization. The presidency has been retained by Prof. Beal for three years, and only released from a continuation by his express desire. It is not a society sounding timbrels above the heads of ordinary farmers, as this its first volume will show, but seeks to let in an electric light on the dark, mysterious places in his pathway.

AN INQUIRY.

FAWN RIVER, Mich., April 30, '83.

To the Editor of the MICHIGAN FARMER. I have been a subscriber to your paper for but a short time, and would like to ask for a little information about the cul ture of corn or potatoes.

Should corn be cultivated deep or shal-

low the first time. Some claim that it should be cultivated deep at first, and as the corn gets larger cultivate shallower so as not to cut off the brace roots. Please inform me through the next issue of the

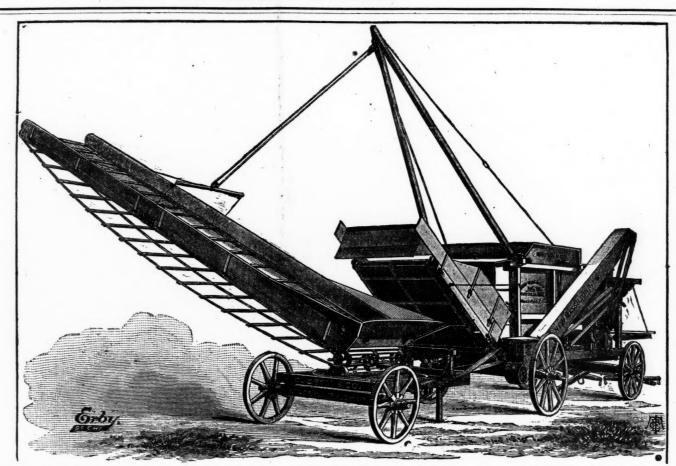
Those who claim that corn should be cultivated shallower as the corn gets larger, are wiser that their neighbors who practice the opposite way, especially if the season is a dry one. In a wet time, or if rain follows immediately after a deep cultivation, there is no perceptible damage; on the contrary there are those who think this kind of root pruning beneficial to the crop. New feeding roots start immediately and feed with more avidity than the old ones, but these feeders will not start unless there is abundant moisture in the soil. We have often known corn to become injured by seeding to clover in August, the cultivation necessary to insure fresh earth to receive the seed, disturbed too many of the feeding roots, and the corn languished from that time out. It is perimental work. This membership is always hazardous to cultivate deep after corn gets as high as a horse's sides. Cultivate every week until the tassels appear and then stop, and you will not regret it when husking time arrives.

Land well prepared for potatoes is half traditional fallacies out of the mixed cultivated, and the cultivation can cease when the tubers begin to form. truth in its stead, giving reasons and ex- The feeding roots will then occupy the periment to fortify it. It comprehends whole surface. A deep, mellow, rich soil widely disseminated than through the the potatoes sprout. Sprouted seed aln a hill, throw away the seed end, or the most of it. When the potato is planted whole these eyes do not make the stems of 133 pages, and the topics treated are of | that appear about the ground if the eyes questions farmers have thought about, Take the potato in the left hand and cut the butt end nearly square across, arranging it to have the lower eve in the center of this piece, turn the potato around to the next eye and cut that, inclining the knife a little downward. The eyes will be found arranged in a spiral, one above the other, so that this manner of cutting plying Fertilizers to Roots, by the is the natural way, and will give each eye knowledge it will give of the roots of its proportion of the bulk of the potato, farm crop plants, will repay the cost of and also retain its relation to the center or pith of the potato, which is the real stem. Each eye has veins which run to this natural center, and they are retained unimpaired by this manner of cutting It has been found by experiment that this system of cutting will give 25 per cent better yield than the slashing, haphazard way potatoes are usually cut. Seed should be selected from well ripened potatoes, and if you wish to improve the seed, select your ideal potato as the one to cut for the seed. Such selection year after year will assure your reputation for growing potatoes far above those of your

The Russel Independent Lateral Moving Stacker.

We illustrate herewith the above named new and useful machine, manufactured by Russell & Co., Massillon, Ohio, Attached to their "New Massillon" thresher. It is a complete independent stacker. making a crescent shaped stack of fortyeight feet from point to point, and can be attached to any thresher. It saves from two to four men on the stack, and saves the chaff by depositing it in the center of the stack. It is furnished in four sizes, and the price complete is \$125. In convenience, ease of working and of setting up and taking down, and in its operation. it is claimed to surpass all heretofore offered. Russell & Co. have been engaged in the manufacture of threshing ma chinery for forty-one years, and their threshers, engines, and saw mills are well and favorably known wherever such machinery is used. Those interested in the new stacker should write them for full

particulars. MESSRS. L. W. & O. BARNES, of Byron, vrite us that the three year old ram Prince Bismarck, exhibited by them at the State shearing but not shorn, has since been relieved of his fleece. It weighs 32 lbs. 6 oz., and was of 360 days' growth. His weight of carcass was 118 lbs. This makes an average of 321 lbs. for the three stock



Russell & Co.'s Independent Lateral Moving Stacker. "New Massillon" Thresher with Stacker Combined. Manufactured by Russell & Co., Masillon, Ohio.

have been thought a fit subject for an inthat we are a progressive people examine the necessity for an educated community, is best for potatoes, but it is essential that Here before us lie the reports, authenticatand compare the figures for two periods. some attention be paid to seed and how it ed beyond a shadow of doubt, of such sertion. It assumes the task of volunis planted. Many plant whole potatoes, fleeces as that produced by the buck of tarily imparting to farmers the latest results of scientific research and investiga- about three eyes of the potato will start, of 41 lbs. 3 oz.; of E. S. Parmelee's and the rest lie dormant. Plant before "Greasy Bill," at the New York State uncertain report of the local press, the ways make weak plants; cut the potatoes 40 pounds, and of J. S. Beecher's yearling papers read before the three meetings one eye on a piece and plant three pieces ram Jumbo, shown also at Avon, and profleece of 32 pounds. A few years ago the world was astopished at the announcement that a ewe belonging to A. D. Taya timely character, and many of the hard in the body of the potato are perfect. lor, of Macomb, had produced the then unheard of fleece of 26 pounds for a ewe. But now comes to the front R. T. McCully & Bros., at Sedalia, Mo., with the champion ewe of the world, shearing 26% pounds, and going 12 ounces better than the Taylor ewe. We never expected to live to see Michigan's champion ewe beaten, but it is perhaps sufficient consolation that we still have the champion ram of the world.

How are you, Vermont? Come west, and we will sell you some sheep to improve your Green Mountain flocks. But we hope our Vermont friends will not lay this matter too much to heart. Vermont has enjoyed the championship in the sheep business for a long time, longer by far than any other State in the Union can expect to enjoy it. And in perfecting the grandest and noblest sheep in the world she has doubtless done more than any other State. But other States have done much. New York has done a vast deal. Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have crowned themselves with honor, but next to Vermont and New York, Michigan is entitled to the third rank.

In considering the sheep question with its vast results, one of the morals that

blood. The writer is a firm believer in the American Merino. Pure Atwood, and pure Hammond, pure Rich and pure Stickney have been rung in a thousand changes, and the men who have wielded these phrases most artistically and persevering ly have reaped a rich harvest in the sale of high-priced sheep. But the eyes of the world are becoming fully opened to the fact, that when we find a champion fleece -one that would defy all competition, it is generally produced upon the back, no, that phrase is played out, not upon the back but upon the whole organic system from snout to hoofs, of a sheep in whose veins is mingled the blood of both these noted and noteworthy families of American Me-

This brings us to the words of our text, the sheep of the period," which is not a pure Atwood, neither is it a pure Stickney, but it is the American Merino. As in the cattle business, it is not the pure Bates or pure Booth, but the noble Shork horn that carries off the champion's belt. But the point in which the American peo ple, and not only the American people but widely scattered, in states bordering on rams owned by the Barnes Bros., and all the inhabitants of the world are most in-

rino sheep.

THE SHEEP OF THE PERIOD. breeders of our country have more than doubled the value of the sheep, as a wool dition here at the west. It is literally wonderful to contemplate producing animal, within the last fifty the improvement that has been made by years. On this point there is no ground American sheep breeders during the last for a dispute, and the denizens of our heeding the golden rule, "Let well house in Dryden Mr. Blow said: "Here Farnham and F. H. Dean. He soon after half century. At the commencement of country, who are enjoying the benefits of enough alone." Yes, let well enough was the first postoffice in the town, and I that epoch the average fleece of the coun- this vastly increased production, ought to, alone and stay where you are. Michigan remember well coming here when a bare try was about three pounds, and a 20 and I believe will, award "honor where is a good State to stay in. "Michigan! pound fleece had probably never been honor is due;" and the man who goes to My Michigan!" with all thy arctic winsheared on the American continent. Had his merchant and buys a good coat at a ters and torrid summers; with all thy chills a man at that day predicted that the time low figure does not stop to inquire whether and fevers; with all thy musquitoes, potawould come when bucks could be made to the sheep that produced it was an Atwood to-bugs and bed-bugs,—there are none of go back and get before receiving the shear 40 pounds and ewes 25, he would or a Stickney. But still the breeders will these pests here—with all thy faults I love letter; and twenty-five cents was a great cavil, and perambulate the public places, thee still. sane asylum. Let that man who doubts crying out pure this or pure that, in like manner as the artificers of brass in the days of the Bible thronged the public places crying out, " Great is Diana of the Ephesians," for, said they to one another (on the sly we suppose), "By this we have OLD GENESEE.

WHAT LAND IS WORTH IN CALI-FORNIA.

DEAR SIR:-It may be of interest to your readers to know what land is worth here in California. And it will doubtless surprise them not a little to learn that land in certain localities, without any improvements, is held at a higher rate than land with improvements is held in the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The value of land depends upon the in crease that can be made from it. Land which only pays a profit of from \$5 to \$10 an acre in favorable seasons, and which in bad seasons pays nothing, is not to be compared in value to irrigable land that vields its certain profit of from \$100 to \$500 per acre each and every season.

Here, lands that produce the whole range of semi-tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, limes, figs, grapes, bananas; guavas, apricots, etc., in three or four years from planting, will yield a net income of from \$100 to \$500 per acre. It will thus be seen that one acre of this land will produce from 10 to 20 times as much income as land east of the Rocky Mountains, and should therefore be worth 10 or 20 times as much.

It should also be remembered that these lands are located in the most healthful and delightful climate in the world; a climate so equable that it is never hot and never cold; where farming is a certainty where two and even three crops of forces itself upon the mind is the folly of grain or vegetables are raised from the all this self constituted aristocracy of same land in the same year; and where by planting a judicious selection of fruits the planter can pick fresh fruits each day efficacy of blood, but it is the blood of the of the year. Surely in such an earthly paradise land should be worth more than in countries where the temperature is arctic in winter, torrid in summer, and mixture of both in the spring and fall.

PRICES OF LAND IN SEMI-TROPICAL CALI

FORNIA. First-class fruit and vineyard land, with water, unimproved, from \$50 to \$200 per acres, depending upon location. Firstclass corn, barley, squash, alfala, stock, dairy and hay land with water, from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Good wheat and barley land, without water for irrigation, depending upon rain, is worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

Pasture lands in large tracts, nineteen twentieths of which is unfit for cultivation, sell from \$1 to \$10 per acre, depending in all cases upon location and quality. Improved places already in paying condition, sell for prices varying in proportion to the value of the improvements and net income they produce, say from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre.

Let not this glowing account of the climate, soil and productions of California terested, is the fact that the intelligent fixed in a pleasant home, to abandon the

Take a lesson from one who has passed

J. S. TIBBETS. SARATOGA, Cal., May 4th, 1883.

NOTES FROM LAPEER COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. To let you know some of the improve-

ments that are going on among the farms Lapeer County, is my purpose in writing to you at this time.

ments on the farms. Particularly noticable is the number of fine, new barns which have of late taken the place of the old 30 by 40 foot-the regulation size of early days-with their big, 12 inch square timbers, which it was thought necessary to use in their construction, for here, as in most parts of Michigan, timber was

the morning of April 30th, I found Mr. soil to which they have clung for ages, it is nearly all gone, has become valuable. Mr. Dan. West informed me that he had able for what are called pipe staves onlyall the rest being left on the ground-for \$1,000. Yet after all, from a financial point, there can be no regret at seeing this timber removed. Nearly all this section is good wheat land, and with the timber removed this same 40 acres would in two good wheat years produce a net profit equal to that of all this timber growth of centuries.

Going south from Attica the land is rolling, and as we pass to the south and west part of Dryden becomes quite hilly and more elevated, for here we reach the high ridge which, beginning in the western part of Macomb County, ex if they could be registered, would stand tends from northeast to southwest across the south part of Lapeer, Oakland, Livingston and Jackson counties, and on which are the sources of the streams of the eastern part of the State; the Clinton, Flint, Huron and Shiawassee.

This section of the country was settled this part of the State, but the absence of grinder. The latter he prizes highly and railroads hindered its development greatly. At present railroad facilities are expense, as he finds that he can grind his very good; with the Bay City road on the feed at very little expense, hardly more west, the Chicago and Grand Trunk on than the trouble of going to mill; and the north, and the P. & Caseville on the saving the sixth, eighth, or tenth which east, it has an outlet in every direction the miller takes for toll.

and the results are seen everywhere. to hear the old pioneer farmers tell of to the farm of Daniel West, or "Dan.

same, with a view of bettering their con- hauling their wheat to Detroit to market, a three-days' drive. As illustrating the progress of fifty years let me mention an | best flocks in Vermont; such as Robinson, through many sad reverses in life, by not | incident: As we were passing an old farmfooted boy, to see if there was a letter from 'York State' for our folks, and finding that there was one with twenty-five cents postage due on it, which I had to deal of money in those days." But let me say something of the im-

first stopping place was at the farm of Mr. J. P. Smith, the newly-elected super N. Y., bred by E. Townsend and sired by visor of Attica, and three miles southwest of the station. Here are 200 acres of 100, therefore strongly inbred. The regood land adapted both to grain and maining two were by Genesee. The and stock of the southern portion of stock, for while it is well adapted to dams of these ewes were bred by Victor growing corn and grass it is dry enough Gage, of Addison, Vermont; Henry for wheat, and a healthy soil for stock. Thorpe, of Charlotte; L. H. Dean, of A recent visit to the townships of At- This is a farm which was cleared up by Cornwall; and E. Townsend, of Pavilion, tica and Dryden disclosed great improve- one of the old pioneers, and has within a New York; and several of them were few years come into the hands of Mr Smith and is now well improved and therefore ready for some good stock, and we find a beginning made which, under the direction and enthusiasm exhibited, promises to develop into something good. I found here Shorthorn cattle, unregistered Merino sheep, and small Yorkshire swine. Mr. Smith is starting Stopping at Attica Station, on the a herd of Shorthorns which he proposes Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad, on to make a first-class herd. He began with the red and white heifer Flute, Vol. Wm. H. Blow, of Thornville, who kindly 18. Allen's H. B., calved in 1878, sire Hero took me in hand for a visit to some of the 19992, a bull bred by Wm. Ball and sired improved herds and flocks of the town- by Oxford Argyle 20534. Flute traces on ships mentioned. Attica was once the the side of the dam to stock of old Splencenter of a large lumber interest. Here dor and imp. Windle 185. She died this were the large mills of Jenness & Co., spring of milk fever, leaving three which cut the pine which covered a large heifers by 3d Earl of Spring Lake portion of the north half of Attica 35432, a bull bred by John F. Hagaman, township, but of which there is now of Romeo, sired by his bull Earl of nothing left save blackened stumps, Springwood, his sire 7th Earl of Oxsilent vet solid monuments of the stately ford 9985 and from a Craggs cow. These pines, biding the time when the big heifers have fine quality and are strong stump machine shall tear them from the and thrifty. Clotilda, three years old, and calf make the balance of the herd and they will take their turn in the sub- | She is by Duke of Fair Plains 26207, and stantial fence, which if not "pig tight', dam Red Lady, a Henry Clay cow. Mr. is "bull strong" and durable. Oak Smith has selected for his next breeding timber is also becoming scarce and since bull Beaumont 31767, a 23rd Duke bull bred by Avery & Murphy, dam Brenda 2nd, a Bloom with five Duke crosses. lately sold from 40 acres the timber suit- This is a pure red bull, short legged, compact, weighing 2200 hs in good condition, evidently retaining the propensity to take on flesh for which this family of Blooms are noted. This bull is now five years old, and as he has always been carefully handled, is at just the right age to get strong, vigorous calves. I could not but admire Mr. Smith's judgment in this selection. From this bull and the heifers'he has he cannot fail to get a strong, thrifty herd. Mr. Smith keeps about 100 Merin of

sheep. They are of the blood of the old unregistered stock of D. P. Dewey and W. H. Blow. I noticed some ewes which among the good ones. Mr. Smith believes in using registered sires, and last fall took the first selection of ram lambs from Mr. Blow's flock.

I noticed that Mr. Smith cut all his cornstalks, and on inquiry learned that he used a tread power for this purpose, to in places, quite early in the history of which he also attaches a corn-sheller and would not be without at any reasonable

After dinner, in company with Mr. It sounds strange to the boys of to-day Smith, we went along toward the south

West" as every one in Lapeer county, young and old, calls him. Here we found Mr. Walter West, his son, who rents the farm. A few years ago Mr. West caught the spirit of improvement in stock and has quite a herd of Shorthorns.

After looking his stock over we took Mr. West in and drove over toward the center of Dryden township to the farm of J. W. Miller, who was with his father a pioneer, having come into Michigan forty-six years ago. Mr. Miller also has some Shorthorns which we looked over: but of these, the herd of Walter West and also of Mr. A. B. West, I must defer mention till another time. From here we drove back to the north-

west part of the town, where one mile north of the village of Thorneville lies the farm of Mr. Blow. It was now dark, but Mr. Blow got his lantern and we went through his flock of registered Merino sheep. Mr. Blow has been a breeder for more than twenty years and had, previous to the organization of the Merino registers, gathered a choice flock of well-bred sheep; but unfortunately, in common with many other flocks, lacked something in their history to entitle them to register. Ambitious to be among the best he sold this flock and in 1879 started a registered flock by the purchase of ten ewes from J. E. Gilmore, of Pavilion Center, New York. Five of these were sired by Smuggler 122, N. Y. and 423 Vermont register; he by Stowell ram 256 Vt., dam by Champion 170 Vt. The other five were by Genesee 172, N. Y., a ram too well known to need description here. The dams of these ten ewes were bred by Bronson and Mariner, of New York, whose flock descended from some of the S. S. Rockwell, Wheeler, Stowell, E. G. purchased 17 ewes, six of them sired by Granger 328 N. Y., a ram bred by W. G. Markham, sired by L. P. Clark's Patrick Henry 183 Vt., sire Kilpatrick (71), dam by Gold Drop (64). Patrick Henry gave five fleeces which averaged 294 lbs and one of them cleansed 9lbs, 10 oz. The dam of Granger was by All Right 192 N. Y. Five more of these ewes were sired by General 204 N. Y., bred by L. P. Clark, proved stock that I came to see. Our of Vermont, and also sired by Patrick Henry; four more by Genesee 2nd 387 Genesee 172 N. Y., dam by Addison

sired by Smuggler 122 N. Y. Mr. Blow has a crop of yearlings from these ewes, sired by his present stock ram Young General 179 Mich. register, which indicate the superior breeding qualities of both sire and dams, as well as the judgment of the breeder in selecting material for a flock. Young General was bred by S. S. Lusk, of Victor, N. Y. sired by L. P. Clark's 144 (483) Vt. and now owned by J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc. L. P. Clark was sired by General (204) Vt., dam by Kilpatrick (71). The dam of Young General was by Green Mountain 3rd 113-N. Y., bred by G. F. Martin, gr dam by Dean's Little Wrinkly (48) Vt. Certainly no better breeding could be found. This young stock shows strength of constitution, have good forms, with dense, fine fleeces with a good length of staple; just such fleeces as would make good shearing records, and good cleansing records also.

Mr. Blow prefers the buff color and is an admirer of "Atwood" blood. Wool is what he is after, and he is certainly on the right road. An inspection of his shearing record for 1882 showed such weights as these: Ewes 16 lbs 2 oz, 15 lbs 30z, 15lbs 130z, 16lbs 40z, 15lbs 50z, 17lbs, 15lbs 11oz, 19lbs 3oz, 16lbs, 15lbs, 18lbs, 17lbs, 16lbs 2oz, 15lbs 3oz, 16lbs 11oz, and of yearling rams, 19lbs 5oz, 16lbs 2oz, 18lbs 5oz, 19lbs 2oz, while the whole flock average a little over 14 lbs. Ewe No. 103 at 3 years old bred a lamb and sheared 19 lbs 3 ozs of clean wool.

There were two very fine unregistered ewes which Mr. B. keeps for their good qualities, which he calls the "Thompson "ewes, a good recommend for their

ment of success, that he is a good shepherd, as his sheep show, all being in good healthy condition. His farm lies high and dry, making it very healthful for the flock. With the sheep he has and with his care and knowledge of breeding,

he cannot fail of success.

The effect of such a flock in any section cannot be told. Everywhere we stopped we found a registered ram from Mr. Blow's flock, in use on grade or unregistered flocks; and he has a demand registered flocks; and he has a demand for all he can raise. They seem to believe in them, and will have no other. After being hospitably cared for, I again looked over the flock in the morning, finding that daylight only added to their attractiveness, and left Mr. Blow's care for the station, well pleased with what I

A. B. West and saw his Shorthorns, mention of which must be deferred. All through this rolling section the wheat-fields look bare, and I think a fair estimate would not place the wheat killed out at less than 50 per cent. on an average; and at that time the cold, dry. weather was constantly decreasing the probabilities of the crop.

On the way we called at the farm of Mr.

THE OWOSSO BREEDING

STABLES. Additions Recently Made to its Breeding

Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso, have recently added some new blood to their breeding stables. One of these animals is Furor, previously refered to in the FARMER, designed to take the place of Jerome Eddy, recently sold to New York parties. The breeding of Furor is

FUROR-Bay colt (brother to Fugue),

FUROR—Bay cost (orother to Fugue), foaled 1881, by King Rene.
1st dam, Fuga (dam of Fugue, two year old record, 1882, of 2:324), by George Wilkes, (sire of So So, 2:174.)
2d dam, Betsy Trotwood. (dam of Phal las, 2:224, by Clark Chief (sire of Croxie, 2:194, by Mambrino Chief, (sire of Lady Thorne 2:184) Thorne, 2:181)

3d dam, by Errickson. 2:301, (sire of Doble, 2:28 as a four-year-old) son of Mambrino Chief. 4th dam, by Sir William.

King Rene, the sire of Furor, was sired by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:18%), by Alexander's Abdallah. 1st dam. Blandina, (dam of Swigert, Gigler, Abdallah Pilot and Solicitor), by Mambrino Chief. 2d dam, the Burch mare, (dam of Rosalind, 2:212, and Donaldson, 2:27) by Brown Pilot.

Furor is a full brother to the filly Fugue, that last year, as a two-year old, obtained a record of 2:324.

The two-year-old stallion colt Abdallah Wilkes, was also purchased. He is bred as follows:

ABDALLAH WILKES-Bay colt, foaled 1881, sired by Bourbon Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. 1st dam, Carrie Sharp by Alexander's Abdallah. 2d dam, by Imported Bonnie Scotland.

Three fillies and a mare were purchased One of these is Netty Miller, a bay filly foaled in 1881, and bred as follows:

Sire. Bourbon Wilkes. 1st dam, by St Elmo, 230, son of Alexander's Abdallah. 2d dam, by Canadian Chief. Bourbon Wilkes was sired by George Wilkes dam Miller's Favorite, who had a record of 234 at five years old. Second dam Lizzie Peeples, by Wagner. Lizzie Peeple was the dam of Jim Monroe, sire of D. Monroe, 2:27\frac{1}{2}, Dread, 2:27\frac{1}{2}, Judge Hawes.

2:24\frac{3}{4}, Monroe Chief, 2:18\frac{1}{2}, also dam of Jo Downing sire of Dick Jamisen, 2:26, and Abe Downing 2:201.

The mare mentioned above is Rosa Bell. eight years old, and sired by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah. 1st dam by McDonald's Mambrino Chief, son of Old Mambrino Chief. 2d dam by Pilot jr. 3d dam by Bay Bashaw. This mare showed a trial in 2:41 at five years old, and is in foal by Charles Backman, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that sold at four months old for \$5,000.

From W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky, was purchased two yearling fillies sired by Indianapolis, 2:21, son of Tattler 2:26 as a five year old, by Pilot, jr., the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:104; Indianapolis dam was Indiana, by Mambrino Chief, the sire of Lady Thorne, 2:181, and others. They have bought these fillies for the Pilot jr. blood in them, coming through the best son and grandson of Pilot jr.

Furor was purchased from his breeder, H. C. McDowell, and the price paid for him was \$6,000. Abdallah Wilkes was purchased for \$1,000; Netty Miller at \$500, both of James Miller, their breeder, of Paris, Ky. Rosa Bell of Newton Hall, Woodstock, Ill., at \$400. The two fillies purchased of W. H. Wilson cost \$250 each.

stable has already secured, but intend to March and April, months when fodder keep near the head of the procession, no fails. matter how fast the pace is.

Horse Notes.

THE trotting stallion Black Cloud, owned by the estate of the late Andrew J. Cutter, of Parma, Jackson County, has been sold to M. V. Wagner, of Marshall, this State, for \$5,500. The horse will be handled by Pete Johnson of Chicago, this season.

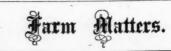
The breeding and training stables of the the well known breeder of thoroughbred horses. Mr. James A. Grinstead, at Georgetown, Ky. were recently destroyed by fire, and the imported stallions Limestone and Thunderbolt, together with six colts that were in training. were lost. The loss to Mr. Grinstead is put at

THE list of entries to the Chicago trotting meeting has been published, and 276 entries, divided among the various classes as follows: 2:19 class, 11; 2:40 class, 28; four-year-old race, 24: 2:23 class, 13: 2:27 class, 20: 2:30 pacers, 20; 2:17 class, 5; free-for-all pacing, 12; 2:30 class, 24; 2:21 class, 11; 2:25 class, 12; three-minute class, 29; 2:20 pacers, 14; 2:35 class, 19: five year-old race, 7: three-year-old race, 25; 2:14 class, 2. This last class was the only one that did not fill.

It is no wonder that fast trotters command seemingly extravagant prices. A list of a few of the largest winners has recently been published, from which it appears that Goldsmith Maid trotted 232 heats in 2:30 or better, won \$364,200 during her trotting career, and captured 121 races. American Girl won \$113,100 in 49 races; Rarus won \$114,950 in 63 races. Judge Fullerton won \$102,035 in 32 races; Floyd Temple won \$90,000 in 86 races; Hopeful won \$89,000 in 49 races; Lady Thorne, \$69,575 in 41 races. The actual gain brought to her owners by Goldsmith Maid over expenses, was \$246,-750. It is a question whether it is best to buy a silver mine or a 2:101/4 trotter.

A RECENT dispatch from Boston, Mass., says: "A valuable two-year-old coat, owned by Lyman S. Phodes, of the Dorchester District, Boston, cut her throat while in pasture on barbed wire fence and bled to death. The colt was valued at \$3,000 and was soon to be sent West." Horses should never be kept in a field standing close to a fence and stretching their necks over it whenever anything attracts their attention. To avoid trouble all barbed-wire fences should be built with a top board, which would prevent animals running against them at eater should be disposed of, as a profitable night, or tearing their flesh if they happen to cow must be a good eater and digester. It approach them in the day time.

One voice all over the land goes up from feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of sprightly, and cheerful,



OUR FRENCH LETTER.

An Unpropitious Season in France-Taxation and its Inequalities-" Blueness" in Milk-Cotton Seed Cake as Fodder for Cattle-A Vegetable as Food for Hogs-Top-dressing for Meadow Lands. PARIS, April 21, 1883.

The bad effects of a long, wet and inelement winter, are not diminished by the cold, hard spring. The autumnal preparations of the soil had been excellent and extensive, but the appearance of the crops is not at all what many expected. The question of top dressing becomes now very important, and the farmers must keep a vigilant eye as to the necessity of these, and how they ought to be applied. They should ever be harrowed in; unless so mixed in the soil, these fertilizers lose the greater part of their efficacy.

The heavy taxation tells severely on the agricultural interest. The farmers are discontented at witnessing year after year reductions in taxes confined to industries, thus ignoring that it is the pros perity of agriculture which causes industry itself to flourish. The fees of regis tration for transactions in land are ex cessive. But this is a minor hardship The railway tariffs are exorbitant; the State receives 33 per cent of the profits of the companies, for all the railways in France revert to the State after a period of 99 years. Nothing then prevents the State consenting to a diminution of its dues to ameliorate traffic rates. Again, it is not so much railways and highways that are needed, as branch roads opening up communication with the trunk routes and even when these secondary communi cations are constructed, arrangements must be made for keeping them in working order.

M. Reiset continues his very interest ing experiments connected with "blueness" which attacks milk, and which the peasantry attribute to witchcraft. The color phenomenon is due to the alteration of the caseine, where fungi play the role of leaven or ferment. To this must be added external causes, such as a fodder composed of plants of a rapid and luxuriant vegetation, elevated temperature and troubled digestion. Extreme cleanliness in the dairy and of the vessels to destroy the germs of the fungi is the only known preventive. Cotton seed cake is not largely em-

ployed in cattle feeding in France, and what is, comes from Egypt and is consequently inferior. It is less clean than the American cotton seed cake, and the pulp containing more bark is more indipositive poison for calves and lambs, as the enormous quantity of woody matter which it contains, rests in the folds of the undeveloped stomachs of these animals. there decomposing and inducing a mortal disease. The American cotton seed cake mixed with maize flour, is capital food for milch cows, producing a large secretion of milk and rich yield of butter; the flour corrects the excess of nitrogenous products in the cake. For fattening alone maize flour solely is preferred.

M. Joigneaux strongly recommends the culture of the yellow leek as food for pigs In the district of Anjou farmers grow it It will be seen from the above that extensively; young pigs just weaned eat Messrs. Dewey & Stewart have no idea of it with special avidity, and it stands the

It is not the efficacy of the method Pasteur for the prevention of charbon by vaccinating stock that public attention now follows, but the duration of that months, and in July we shall have its Herve, two heifers had been inoculated in July 1882, with the prepared virus; ten days later they were inoculated with sheep that had died from charbon. The heifers resisted the disease. They have recently been vacinated with the virulent virus and now after nine months, they proved rebellious to the malady. A very decisive experiment is about being made at a farm in the neighborhood of Grandchronic that the rearing of stock has had to be abandoned. The carcasses of the animals have been interred in the same soil. It is proposed to allow sheep and cattle that have been vaccinated by the Pasteur process to freely graze over the for a long time. But for churns, butter infected pastures. That experiment ought to be conclusive.

French farmers this year have employed a good deal of composts to meadow lands; for these and dry soils nothing is better than an inch coating of prepared loamy manure. A slight switch of the harroy will effect a happy union of the compos and the soil. A top dressing of mixed fertilizers, such as dissolved guano poudrette (charcoal powder and night soil), nitrate or sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of potash, etc., at the rate of 11 cwt. per acre, will tell on the meadow.

Developing Heifers for the Dairy. In developing heifers for the dairy the of fat, in feeding well, for the development of muscular and osseous fat to line the muscles and cushion the joint. The

A heifer calf that is a persistently dainty

is the digested food that makes the milk and butter. Skim milk is an excellent food upon

the growth of the calf. This would only require one peck of flaxseed to last a calf | years. four months. The flaxseed in this case is only used to counteract the tendency to constipation, but it will be well paid for in the growth of the calf. If, after the calf is 50 days old, the feeder wishes to further increase this ration, let him add one cound per day of wheat middlings or required by the calf at that age; and at 80 days old another pound of middlings may be added. Continue giving the skim-milk if you have it, till the calf is at least six months old.

The first winter the calf may be fed on early-cut clover hay, and two pounds of middlings, or two pounds of oats and corn ground together .- National Live Stock Journal.

Fertilizers for Corn. Orange Judd, in an article on corn culture, in which he says two billion bushels of corn ought to be our figure for corn

this year, says: "Corn is a sun plant, and suffers great ly from wet, 'cold feet.' The warmer the soil, and the freer it is from abiding water, the better will the corn grow. Yet in the best growing short season, it leaves, and the surface soil is also then quickly deprived of sap-supplying moisture. Therefore let the soil be made fine deep down, and when needed, put some fertilizer well below the surface, to invite the roots down where they will find plenty of food-carrying sap in the severest drouth. This is of great importance on the dark prairie soils, and on all other light, easily dried land. Those who plow for corn only three or four inches deep,

"There are a very few soils, even on the most fertile prairies and bottom lands. where a little stimulant material from the barn-yard, or artificial fertilizer factory, placed six to ten inches below the surface will not develop a much greater growth of deep sap-collecting roots. Roots almost instinctively strike out towards a supply of nourishment. Moisture, soaking upward from the buried fertilizer, touches and develops the starting rootlets. A very little fertilizing material pretty near the seed, gives it a quick start; the main supply should be as deep as the soil is pulverized and aerated, ready to welcome the roots. Perhaps the neutralizing effects of alkalies upon the organic acids in the soil is why ashes, potash, and soda are better fertilizers for corn than the nitrogenous manures.

be a few successive hot days.

"Don't plant too early. Corn put into a warm soil, if not too dry, starts off into rapid growth, and, as a rule, overtakes and goes ahead of that planted on cold, damp soils, if indeed, the latter does not fail to gestible. Egyptian cotton seed cake is a germinate before it loses its vitality, as is often the case in a cold, rainy season."

Dairy Utensils.

In an article on the care of tin and wooden utensils in the dairy, the New England Farmer says: "Milk and cream are greasy substances.

Let either come in contact with a clean. dry piece of wood, and they will leave a grease spot, and the drier the wood the deeper the grease will penetrate the pores, and the more difficult it will be to remove. Indeed, as a matter of fact, a piece of wood that has its pores once filled with grease or oil, is filled forever, so far as any washing will affect it. ' As regards resting content with the success their winter well, coming to the rescue in bringing grease or water into contact with dry wood, the first possession is points in law.' A greasy board can not be and consequently a great deal more wet or washed in clean water, nor is it possible to make a thoroughly wet piece efficacy. It is certainly good for six the whole secret of the use of water in is made to milk them, they will not be preparing all kinds of wooden utensils for frightened nor inclined to kick. It does virtue put to a twelve month test. At use in the dairy. Wooden milking pails not take any longer to break a heifer should be discarded entirely, unless the when young, and have her accustomed to wood is completely filled with shellac being handled so that she will submit to varnish, or some substance that will make virus taken directly from the carcasses of the surface about as hard and impervious it does after she comes in. It must be as glass. Common paint is objectionable apparent to any one who gives the subat any time, besides, it soon wears off, ject a moment's thought, that the latter is leaving the wood exposed to the drying influence of the air. Tin is probably the training a heifer. She is in an excited best material for milking pails, and while | condition; wildly afraid her young will be new and bright, answers well for setting the milk and holding the cream. After to milkher is interfering with the rights Rechain, where the charbon malady is so the tin becomes worn off, so the iron is of her young, which makes her still more exposed, sour cream is liable to be affected | nervous and excitable, and with a motherunfavorably by remaining in contact with ly instinct she will hold up her milk to

> workers, trays, ladles, and stamps, there wood, thoroughly soaked before using; and this thorough wetting is of more importance than some may suppose. Cold water is just as good as hot, if time enough is given it to penetrate the wood, but hot water takes hold of the wood much quicker, and is therefore to be preferred. It is a common practice with some dairy women to soak their churns in cold water, in summer, and in hot water in winter, as an aid in tempering the cream, but there

are better ways for doing this. "Our rule would be, to wet every wooden utensil used in the dairy, first in hot water, to save time in swelling the wood, and then in cold, to bring it down food needs to be of such a character as to to a suitable temperature to use. Care stimulate the growth of the muscles and should also be taken to keep the wood wet frame, rather than the deposit of fat. Food all the time it is in use. A butter worker containing a large proportion of oil or set away for a short time, with the butter starch is likely to cause too free a deposit in it, will dry at the edges, and unless again wet before using, will be likely to absorb the butter when brought in contact with it. Whenever butter 'sticks' fenced with barbed-wire, as they have a habit of heifer needs a muscular, rangy frame, a to wood, the wood is not in fit condition strong, active digestive system, and, to to use, and the chances are that it can this end, she must have a good appetite. never be quite thoroughly cleaned again. Look at any piece of dry wood through a magnifying glass, and it will be found full of deep cracks and holes. Now, let grease once get well into these crevices, and it is there to stay. Washing cleans the wood at the surface, but swells it at which to raise a heifer calf. It is de- the same time, and thus shuts in the mothers, that says, "My daughters are so ficient in oil and therefore sometimes progrease which is deeper in. On no account duces constipation. The best antidote to whatever, should any wooden butter this is to mix a small quantity of boiled utensil be set in the sun to dry. The wood flaxseed with the milk. This is rich in will become warped, the joints start, and kinds of foreign grain, last year, reports that will make them healthy, rosy, oil, and one-half gill per day will keep the a leaky, 'stinking old churn' will take the all varieties of foreign wheat rusted badly, es

have lasted and remained sweet a score of

"Dairywomen often complain becaus their butter stamps and cups check or split after a little use, so as to become worthless. A butter stamp should be washed and scalded after use, and then put away damp, and where it will keep damp until wanted again. Any wood shorts. This will supply the extra food used for handling salted butter, will soon be filled with brine, and there is no ne cessity of drying it through and through.'

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Sheep. Pleuro-pneumonia of a non-contagious though fatal character, has recently appeared in a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. G. White, of Windsor, England. It appears that on September 25th last Mr. White purchased two lots of lambs at Werthwell fair. In one lot there were 130, and in the other 100. After purchasing all were mixed together and conveyed to their destination by train. On arriving at Mr. White's farm they were given a run at grass, with dry food, and on the following day they were turned on rape, receiving at the same time a liberal amount of cake, chaff, etc. A few days later two of the 130 were found to be ailing, and soon succumbed to acute loses sap rapidly by evaporation from its disease of the chest. Since that time between thirty and forty have died, and nearly all that remain of the larger lot are suffering from the malady. It is stated that twenty of the diseased lambs were placed in an orchard with two others of Mr. White's home flock, both of which soon sickened and died, and it is believed that the latter were infected by the former. Its non-contagious nature, however, is pretty clearly shown by the fact that. notwithstanding the two lots were pastured together, and otherwise treated in may expect to lose half the growth if there every respect the same, the lot of 100 continued to thrive and were disposed of in good condition after cohabiting with the sick animals for from ten to fourteen days. As Mr. White's sheep, other than those recently purchased, were receiving the

> does not appear to be any reason to regard the disease as having a dietic origin. The first indication of sickness is marked by dullness and prostration, the stricken beasts separate themselves from the flock, and seek shelter and warmth. Food is early refused, the ears are pendulous, the back arched, the head droops, the bowels are constipated, and the belly tucked up. These symptoms are soon followed by others denoting pulmonary derangement. A profuse discharge issues from the nose and eyes, the breathing becomes quick and panting, and later on extremely labored. Simultaneously there is a frequent and painful cough, with soreness of the walls of the chest, and liquid evacuations from the bowels. Great emaciation and extreme prostra-

tion result in an inability to stand, and then death quickly ensues from asphyxia or suffocation. The changes revealed by post mortem examination refer to the sac of the heart,

the lungs, and the pleura. The heart sac is thickened, and in many cases adherent to the outer surface of the heart. The cavity of the chest contains a watery or milky fluid, which during life compressed and disabled the lungs. The lining membrane of the chest is variously altered by inflammatory action, and the lungs are extensively consolidated, and in many instances beset with abscesses of considerable size.

Halters for Heifers. Heifers should never be allowed to grow up to milking time without having equal to more than the traditional 'nine been halter broken. Also, while young, manageable, they should be taught to stand around and become familiar with of wood absorb grease or oil, and this is being handled, so that when an attempt being milked when the time comes, than the worst possible time to undertake molested; naturally considers the effort save it for the calf. I like the plan of "With careful usage, good tin utensils putting halters on heifers and tying them will last in good condition in the dairy, up in stalls the same as horses, when they can be taught to stand around, back up and step forward at the word, and by is nothing equal to good, clean, hard being led out to water, they can easily be taught to follow the halter. The udder and teats should be handled frequently, and the card brush used often. When these pains are taken, much annoyance may be saved afterward, and when it is necessary to move the cow from one place to another, her docile and gentle habits will be more than a reward for the trouble, and in striking contrast with yelping dogs, yelling boys, whips, stones, clubs and curses, which too often con stitute the outfit for driving unbroken cows .- F. D. Curtis in N. Y. Tribune.

Agricultural Items.

A MEMBER of the Elmira Farmers' Club believes the cause of dusty hay is too early storing, taking it from the meadow before perfect ly cured.

It is the practice of true economy for every farmer to produce from his farm as many of his supplies as he can, at a cost below what he would have to pay for the same.

THE first agricultural journal published in the United States was issued in Baltimore in 1819, under the title of American Farmer. It lived 15 years, when it was succeeded by the Farmer and Gardener.

GREEN manure is not good for onions; to give the best results it should be thoroughly rotted, fined, and applied in lavish quantities Barnyard manure is better than comm fertilizers for that vegetable.

A VERMONT experimenter who tried 175 bowels in good condition, and increase place of what might, with proper care, pecially those from more southern climates.

American oats were better than foreign sorts

Hop roots sell at Waterville, N. Y., at \$5 per bushel, and hop farms have been sold in the lump at \$300 per acre. Three hundred and sixty four thousand hop poles have been landed a Waterville alone. It stands to reason to expect that "some body is going to get hurt" in hops pretty soon.

J. L. HUBBARD, of Walpole, N. H., says that silos have undoubtedly "come to stay" for a while at least, and that ensilage will furnish a third or fourth class feed, but adds that unless grain is bought from outside sources, or foreign fertilizers used the improvement of run-out farms can not be very rapid. A RHODE ISLAND farmer selected the lowest

ears of a variety of corn which had a particularly tall stalk, with ears set high upon it, and by continued selection of lowest ears, regardless of size or appearance, got a variety equal to the original, but with low ears, and etalks materially reduced in height.

THE Dublin Farmer claims that a full feed of hay to horses, following the feeding of concentrated food, is wasteful, for the reason that it crowds the first out of the stomach before proper digestion has been accomplished. And so, in order to secure best results hav should be fed at first and the concentrated food afterward, which leaves it to become fully digested, with no danger of being crowded away or out of the performance of its desired pur

THE American Cultivator says that cows while in full milk require a very large amount of water. Professor Horsfall, of England. found that cows, when giving only 20 pounds of milk per day, drank 40 pounds of water more than fattening cattle of the same weight. M. Dancel reported to the French Academy of Sciences that by inducing cows to drink more water, the quantity of milk yielded by them can be increased in proportion up to many quarts per day, without perceptibly injuring its quality. Whether or no these experiments may be considered conclusive, M. Dancel found, by a long series of observations, that the quantity of water habitually drank by each cow during 24 hours was a criterion to judge of same food as the 230 referred to, there the quantity of milk that she would yield per He infers that a cow which does not us day. ually drink as much as 27 quarts of water daily must be a poor milker-giving only six or sever quarts per day; on the other hand all the cows which consumed as much as fifty quarts of water daily were excellent milkers, giving from eighteen to twenty-three quarts of milk pe

" Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed ougs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 cents.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Aver's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

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safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics. ALSO AS A GARGLE FOR THE THROAT, AS A WASH FOR THE PERSON, AND AS A DISINFECTANT FOR THE HOUSE.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIR: The specimen of Refuse Salt you for wirded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:
Chloride of Sodium 87.74 per cert.
Chloride of Potassium 2.49
Sulphate of Lime 1.65
Carbonate of Lime 40
Carbonate of Lime 35
Oxide of Iron 87
Water 6.38

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of bloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two an a haif per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY First Premium, Illin-ois, Michigan and Kan-sas State Fairs, 1882 All sizes for dairy or fac All sizes for dairy or fac-tory use. For convenience of handling, raising the crem quickly and thor-oughly, and ease of clean-ing, are unsurpassed. Send posts for circulars and testimonials. Dairy Implement Co.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM CATHERING CREAM DAVIS & FAIRLAMB CREAMERY SUPPLIES. 200 Cans sent on trial.

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BUY PORTER'S HAYING TOOLS Just patented. The most valuable at-tachment for Hay Carriers and Horse Hay Forks ever made. Saving the rope from dragging on the ground. A child can do the



Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheapquals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO. Indianapolis, Indigenous of the control of the c Dog Churn Power





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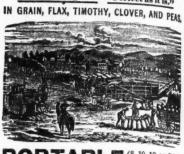
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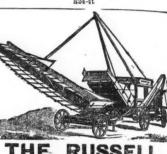


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Horticultural,

Enemies of the Squash. The New York Times says:

The enemies of the squash are numerous. It is too often supposed that the 'squash-bug,' as it is called, does all the mischief inflicted upon this plant. But there are at least four different insectsone bug, two beetles, and a moth-which prey upon the vine. There are some mistakes, too, in regard to the habits of these insects, which are based upon very incomplete observations. The writer has grown squashes for several years past with a view to investigating the habits of these pests. The worst of all is the vine-borer, which lays its eggs upon the vines near the joints, and not only near the roots, as stated in some works on entomology; the larva bores into the vine and eats out the heart, which causes the leaves to droop and die. The moth is related to the current borer, the peach borer, and other borers. It is orange and black in color, and goes to work in the afternoon near sundown. To prevent damage from this pest the soil should be richly manured, the vines covered with soil at every joint where new roots will form, and may also be brushed over with a paste of cow dung. When the worms are in the stems, their whereabouts may be found by a scar at the place of entrance If the vine is carefully slit with a penknife on one side, the grub may be taken out and killed, and no harm will be done viceable in destroying them.' to the vine, if it is covered with soil. The next worst pest is the ash-gray bug, which sucks the sap from the stem of the vine near the root, and also from the ribs of the leaves on the under side. It lays its eggs on the under side of the leaves and also on the stem. The young bugs feed on the under sides of the leaves and young and old may be seen feeding together at times. This pest must be caught and killed. It is useful to heap soil around the stem, wholly covering it, and spraying Paris green or cayenne pepper water upon the leaves on the under side. Corn-cobs steeped in gas-tar and laid under the leaves will keep them away by its strong scent to some extent. Another pest is a species of ladybird, which, however, differs in its habits from the ordinary kinds in feeding upon the leaves, both in its larva and mature state. It is about one-fifth of one inch long and eval, of a greenish color, with 15 black spots. The larvæ are hairy grubs which eat the leaves on both sides, leaving a network of fibers only behind them. This may be Mysia guingue-decem given in any work upon entomology. Or it may be related to Diabrotica duodecim leaves of the dahlia. The fourth and last is the well-known striped squash

Supporting Grapevines.

An Ohio horticulturist gives the following plan of preparing supports and train than the value of the original forest if material in the ground, two-and-a-half or three feet-three feet out-say, four feet from the vine root. If the vine is a variety of thrifty growth it would require two posts two or three feet apart. Bolt to the posts in the ground a scantling of any desirable height-eight feet or morewith a bolt near the top of said post. When the vine has attained sufficient length, cut a notch in the scantling above the top of the post large enough for the vine, and put the vine in and nail a piece of lath over it; then, after it has attained sufficient length, bend it at the distance of two or three feet, and bring it back through another notch, and so on till you fill up the post, putting them some 20 or 24 inches apart. If it is thought best to use two posts, nail a piece of fence board from the top of one post to the other. The advantages are: 1. It makes the vine its own trellis. 2. To trim the vine or pick the fruit set a trestle, pull out the lower bolt and turn it down on the tres tle, and it is easily got at. 3. If desirable to have the lower buds start their growth first (as the upper ones generally outgrow the lower ones,) pull out the lower bolt sufficient advance is made. 4. If desirother materials, it can be more easily done if turned down on the trellis. 5. If the vine is a tender variety, by taking out the upper pin and laying the vine on the ground it can be covered by some material that will protect it from the severe exposure. 6. If a night of frost appears to be coming after the buds have started, by laying the vines down and covering with carpet or other materials they may be protected. 7. If it is desirable to grow a number of layers from a vine by laying it flat it gives a superior opportunity. I believe there are advantages in it that are desirable, and that ties a better success.

Destroying Cut Worms.

"Truck Farming at the South" treats at some length of the ways to subdue this foe to young plants, and says:

"The grower of cabbages, tomatoes, etc., on a small scale, can readily protect his plants from cut worms by surrounding their stems with paper for a short distance below and above the surface, and leaves have been used for the same purpose. Hills of melons, cucumbers. etc., may have the plants surrounded by a hoop or other barrier. Another method, useful in small gardens, is to make holes in the soil near the plants, singly by means of a small stick, or in clusters, by means of an implement which will make several holes at one operation. The

of the truck farmer contain so many must be more general in its application. Dr. Oemler finds it the best plan to clear are up, or before the plants are trans bunches of grass along the rows of hills of about a fourth of an acre of water melons, and examining them daily, he captured fifteen hundred and thirty-eight worms, before the seed came up, and lost but a single melon plant by the worms. He once captured fifty-eight worms under a single turnip leaf. His present method is to poison the worms. After the land is prepared for cabbage or any other crop liable to be injured by the cut worms, he takes cabbage or turnip leaves and dips them in a bucket of water into which a tablespoonful of Paris green has been well stirred; or the leaves are first moistened and then dusted with a mixture of one part of Paris green to twenty of flour. The leaves thus poisoned are laid in rows across the field, 15 or 20 feet apart, and at the same distance in the rows, being careful to place the dusted surface next to the ground. By repeating this at intervals of three or four days, the field is cleared at less expense and trouble than by any other method. There are several insect enemies, parasitic and others, that help keep cut worms in subjection, and the mole probably destroys many. Birds are useful, and domestic poultry may be ser-

Why Timber Growing Does not Pay. than the year previous. The Rochester Post-Express takes the following view of the problem of forestgrowing, which it says is "talked to death." That journal says:

"We do not believe that for the majority of Eastern farmers, tree planting for profit except on land too rough or unsuitable for cultivation is at all advisable. It is true, dense forests of valuable wood are now worth in many sections farm of equal area; but it is often forgotten how many years this value has into the ground, after which they need no clearing so much of the original forest as springs up in another place and grows, they did, that the timber if left to stand as if determined not to be conquered. have cost little or nothing. But this it has it for all time and it is next to imview overlooks several important con- possible to eradicate it from the soil." siderations. If all or most of the original forest were now standing where would be the demand to make it valuable? There is also the loss of interest on land punctata, of which no complete history is and taxes, which in the course of sixty or seventy years that much of the forest has been cleared is an important item. Inpunctata, which is said to injure the terest counts up wonderfully fast, as any beetle, yellow and black in color. This doubtedly thought he greatly benefitted serve with infested peas. eats the stem near the root below the the world, as he undoubtedly did. But ground and above it. It may be descripted by spraying the stem of the stem of the stroyed by spraying the stem of the stem of the stem of the stroyed by spraying the stem of squash with Paris green, and perhaps interest and compounded annually for covering the stem wholly with a hill of the three hundred and ninety-one years soil. With all these pests, every one of since America was discovered, would them very active and persevering in their amount to more than the value of all the occupation, it is only by the exercise of real and personal property on the two constant and close vigilance that one can continents. Leaving the original forest kept the water warm four days; then planted grow squashes in localities where they uncut, as some say should have been them in a tin can and watered them when need-What the land would produce, and its days. value as cleared land, if put at interest,

"How can a farmer in Western New hundred dollars per acre to growing and sulphur is best. trees? The interest on this is six dollars per year, besides taxes. In the meantime the farmer and his family must live, and if a considerable part of his arable land is lons of water, with a gunny sack mop washes devoted to tree growing, the remainder the trunks and large limbs of all his trees. must be more heavily taxed, or the farmer | which removes scales, destroys the eggs of all economical. Trees do not grow without robbing the soil. In the original forest falling leaves kept up enough fertility, and perhaps slowly increased it. But if upland, not only on account of better drainage, a forest is planted on an exhausted field but also because trees set on alluvial soil make it must be brought into fertility again by a growth of wood and leaves rather than fruit. it must be brought into fertility again by manure before the trees will make a satisfactory growth. What farmer has or can afford to buy manure for trees from which he cannot get money returns under ten or fifteen years? In our experience, manuring, for even one year ahead, is a longer time than most farmers can afford to wait. With the use of commercial fertilizers, for which two or three months credit is customary, many farmers argue that they pay better on spring grains than on winter wheat, because the crop can be and leave the top on the ground until a harvested and sold with less delay after the fertilizer comes due; who, then, can able to sulphur or smoke for mildew, with afford manure for trees to be sold for wood? Certainly not farmers whose land ing sheets are developed. is worth even half one hundred dollars per acre.

"That there are occasional instances of profitable tree planting, does not disprove the general rule to the contrary. Rightly conducted under favorable conditions, confirmed by experience of many fruit- and found no permanent ill effects. growers. Instances are not infrequent of more money being received yearly for may make the growing of tender varie- fruit, for many years in succession, than the balance of the land occupied. It is the business of the farmer to coin wealth are told, as has sometimes been done, that trees once planted will grow and make their owner rich without further care, we may dismiss the story as an absurdity. The less labor required in producing any crop the smaller will be the profits. The rule is invariable, and to put more rather than less labor on his land should, therefore, be the aim of

every intelligent cultivator. "There is another side to this question. as will be observed in the accounts of recent severe losses by floods in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. These floods are undoubtedly in part the result of too extensive clearing away of the forests in worms hide in these, where they may be the region where the Ohio river origin-

killed the next morning by the use of the ates. It may not pay individual farmers same stick or implement. But the fields to grow trees for timber, but the usefulness of forests as a means of promoting plants that any remedy, to be practicable, general prosperity of farmers cannot be successfully denied. Fortunately there is broken land enough, of little value for the land of cut worms before the seeds farm purposes, that can be devoted to this use, and if not immediately profitable, its planted. By placing cabbage leaves and withdrawal from cultivation will cause little loss."

The Osier Willow.

A North Carolina paper publishes a long article on the advantages to be gained by utilizing large tracts of land, now worthless for agricultural purposes, by planting them to osier willows. take the following on their culture from

"Nothing could be simpler or easier than the culture of the osier willow. All that is necessary to be done is to clip from a tree as many twigs, limbs or branches as may be desired, stick the same in the ground, press the earth around them and leave them to paddle their own canoe. If the soil be damp, the cuttings will take root in three days' time, will grow off at once, and by July or August (if planted in the spring) will have attained the height of several feet.

"This growth is cut off close to the ground with a sharp reaping hook or scythe, and the long keen switches, after preserve the queens, all cells should be having the bark peeled off, may be tied in bundles like wheat, and are then ready for market.

"These green willow switches are worth in New York about fifty dollars a ton. There is a steadily increasing demand, and each year the prices range higher

"It is difficult to tell how many tons may be raised to an acre, that depending, of course, on how close together the cuttings are planted, and also upon the adaptation of the soil; but we feel safe in saying that after the osiers have become well rooted, quite twenty tons may be cut from a single acre.

"Nor does the advantage of this crop end here. Remember that all that is more than the best cleared and fenced necessary to be done in getting 'a stand' of willows is to stick the rootless slips been accumulating. The statement is further care. Then bear in mind that the sometimes made that the early settlers of work of planting or setting out is done, Western New York widely mistook in for the more it is cut off, the more it would now be very valuable, and would When the osier willow once takes root,

Horticultural Notes.

SMALL fruits are not yet exported in a fresh condition, but it is thought that grapes can be profitably raised for export.

It is said that saturating the bag containing seed beans with coal oil exterminates the bean one soon learns who has to pay it. When weevil, but does not harm the beans in the Columbus discovered America he un- least. Probably the same treatment would

> moistened. Those having a dry-house will find that a suitable place for the bleaching.

A GENTLEMAN who wished to sprout grape seeds, put the seed in nearly boiling water and done, is open to the same objection. ed with warm water. They sprouted after 18

Dry dust or powdered lime thrown on the leaves, or sulphur and powdered lime destroy York afford to devote land worth one them. Thorough washing with whale-oil soap

THE "prince of Colorado fruit growers," Jesse Frazer, buys concentrated lye by the cask and putting a can of it in two and a half galmust be correspondingly straightened and insects, and softens the bark so it can expand without cracking.

In setting an orchard it is well to get it on On low ground the fruit will often be large, but not so well colored or highly flavored as on upland, where the wood growth is smaller and both leaves and fruit have a fuller exposure to the sun's rays.

Ir a young seedling or cutting of any softwooded plant is to be bushy it must have its top nipped out by the thumb nail or pruning scissors at a very early stage, and this stopping must be repeated frequently. If what is called a well-furnished plant is required, an average of from two to three inches is all the extension that must be permitted before the top is nip. ped out, and this must be continued until the desired size is attained. Then generally the plant is allowed to away till bloom or bloom-

In Georgia, when watermelon culture is made a specialty, it is the general practice to turn the vines back, even when two to four feet long, to plow the land out. This is believed to be no injury at all if carefully done, there is profit in all labor. But the gains to be to literally turn the vines back, and not from successful growing of trees for to pull them to one side; and after the plowing wood alone are much less than for trees is done carefully replace the vines in their ori bearing fruit. A very little consideration ginal position. One prominent grower has rewill convince any one of this, and it is moved vines with melons a foot long on them,

MATTHEW COOKE, of California, in San address on the subject of insect pests says in reference to the woolly aphis, which he charges with raising ten broods in a year, the tenth numbering one quintillion, that coal oil is from the soil, not by leaving it in a state effective, but not safe for the tree. A tobacco of nature; but by applying intelligent decoction at 130 degrees temperature on appli labor to its cultivation. If then we cation is effective. A trench about the tree with lime in it to slack in water, and then be covered up with earth, is said to be a safe remedy. For the apple leaf louse he recommends an alkaline solution of concentrated lye, one pound to a gallon of water.

> "Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam prepared by F. W. Kinsman & Co., of Augusta, fe., is a remedy which has acquired a great reputation and is having a wonderful sale. Gentlemen and ladies of first-rate reputation, who have used it in their families, speak to us in siastic praise of it.

W. H. SIMPSON, Belfast,"

Apiarian.

Queen Rearing.

Mrs. L. Harrison, in the Prairie Farm er, gives her views on the modus operands of queen-rearing:

"Persons who have kept bees for any length of time have noticed that some colonies, whose conditions are the same as the remainder of the apiary, produce more honey than others. These colonies are the ones to breed from, if honey is the object in view. If a colony is deprived of its queen, in six hours the bees will be constructing cells to raise another. Worker eggs, or larvæ not over three days old, are used for rearing queens. Some breed ers claim that the best results follow when the bees have access to eggs only. Bees seem to prefer to raise queens on new white combs; such an one should be given to the breeding colony, and placed in the centre of the hive; holes might be cut in it, making convenient edges for the bees to attach their queen-cells, so that they can be easily removed, if desirable to do so. On the third day this comb should be given to queenless bees, and they will immediately commence enlarging cells. On the twelfth day, if it is desirable to removed but one, as the first one that emerges will destroy all rivals. Those who make a specialty of rearing queens, remove the frame to an incubator and examine it, often removing the queens to a nucleus, as fast as hatched. Those who have not a convenience of this kind, can cut out the cells, and give them to nuclei, previously formed long enough to have cells of their own. We have had cells destroy ed by giving them to newly formed nuclei, but never lose them if they have cells of their own. . To save the time of inserting cells, we often wait until the bees have eaten off the outside covering, showing that the queen will soon be out, and then remove the cell with adhering comb, so that it will fit between the frames of honey, placing point downwards, and in a short time the queen is out. We preserve cells with variations; sometimes we place them over cages, similar to a cover of a tin pepper box, only the tops are of wire cloth; and again cut out cells and put them into cages (made of wire cloth by rolling around the broom handle, with stoppers in each end), and place them in the cluster. If young queens are introduced, when they are only a few days old, they are generally well received."

Use of the Extractor.

A. W. Stith, in the Bee Journal, says: 'The idea that honey extracted before being capped by the bees, has all the good qualities of honey that is capped before extracting, does not meet my approbation. I am so thoroughly convinced that honey extracted while green, is inferior to honey capped before extracting, that I do not expect to extract any more green honey, unless in cases of emergency, when bees are gathering rapidly and have not sufficient combs to store their precious sweets; and right here let me say, that a too free use of the extractor is one reason why many beekeepers complain of not having surplus combs. All apiarists know that bees will not build comb, to any great extent, only as instinct teaches them it will be used for storing honey, therefore, bee-keepers should not expect their bees to build

"The judicious use of the extractor is more than merely to learn how fast you can sling the honey, and leave the bees to starve the following winter! While I am free to admit that the extractor is indis pensable in an apiary, I do think that, all things considered, extractors kill as many bees as they help to produce.

"Do not understand me to accuse an experienced bee-keeper of such blunders as to kill bees in such a manner, but as there are many persons just embarking in the business, I thought a word of caution would not be out of the way and may be appreciated."

Substitute for Pollen.

G. W. Demaree says, in the American Bee Journal:

"I have noticed, this spring, that ou bees have sought, with more than usual diligence, for a substitute for pollen, and I have found, to me at least, a new and very superior substitute for that essentia article to brood-rearing. Our stock breeders feed to their cattle, especially to milch cows at calving time, "oil cake meal." While feeding some of this glutinous meal to my milch cow, I noticed that the bees had passed the sev eral boxes of unbolted wheat and rye flour, and were swarming in the trough where this oil cake had been fed. I at once took the hint, and mixed some of this meal with the unbolted flour, in one of the several boxes which were being visited by the bees, and in a short time this box swarmed with a scrambling mass of workers, who loaded up and bore away their loads with the greatest eagerness. After trying it, I believe it to be the greatest stimulant, next to natural pollen, to early breeding, yet discovered. And I further believe, from the medicinal qualities of the 'oil cake meal,' it can be given to bees which have suffered from long confinement and dysenteric troubles, with the best of results. Of course I mean after they begin to fly in the spring of the year. I have been long of the opin ion that the trouble called 'spring dwindling' is caused by long confinement and consequent exhaustion of vital powers. Of course, to restore such bees to health would lengthen their days."

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879. I have been using Hop Bitters, and have re ceived great benefit from them for liver con plaints and malarial fever. They are superior

P. M. BARNES.

By land or at sea, out on the prairie, or is the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe. For sluggish owels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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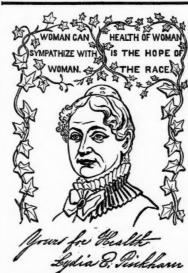
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It restores the diseased Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and dissolves and expels from the blood all the acrid Poison or "urate of Lime" contained therein, which is the sole cause of all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester,

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DANIEL ROE.

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KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

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and PURIFY THE BLOOD. NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public far a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box.

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Testimonial of a Booton lady. DISFIGURING Humors, Humlisting Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrofulla, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by Cuticura Remedies. Cuticura Resolusart, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the couse Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Infammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals ulcers and sores, and restores the hair Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Soid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, 31. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore stroat, hoarseness, croup, quiney, diphitheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burne, scalds, sore or granulates eyelids, infamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrotula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe malls.

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CHICAGO.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the first day of March, A. D. 1880, executed by Charles A. Toway, and Almira R. Towar, his wife, of Springweils. Wayne County, Michigan, to Mary Knoch and Free and State of Michigan, and recorded on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1880, at 9:20 o'clock A. M., in liber 187 of mortgages, on page 102, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Fritz Knock and Mary Knoch to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated August 24, 1880, and recorded March. 16, 1883, in liber 21 of assignments of mortgages, on page 412 in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred and five dollars and 34-100 cenifs, (3205 34-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY Off JULY, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenon of the said day, at the east front door of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is field, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece and parcel of land lying in the township of Nankin, County-of Wayne and State of Michigan, known as the Inhester Mill property, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the Michigan Central Railroad, on the east by she town line, on the south by land formerly owned by Sims, and on the west by Reynolds' place, the same being two (2) acres on the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 26, town 2, south of range 9 east, jocated in the angel formed by said railroad and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1863.

JOSEPH KUHN,

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagees.

Attorney for Assignee.

Attorney for Assignee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery.
At a session of said Court, held in the Court Room in the City of Detroit, on the 24th day of April, 1883. Present, Hon. Wn. Jennison, Presiding Circuit Judge. Hattie Lowe, Complainasi, vs. John Lowe, Defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by amdavit that the defendant, John Lowe, resides out of this State and in the State of Ohlo, on motion of Babcock & Thompson, solicitors.for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in said cause on or before Saturday, the first day of September, 1883, and in default thereof the bill of complainalied in this cause be taken as confessed, and also that the said complainant shall cause this order to be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Wayne once in each week for six weeks in succession. nnice in each week for six weeks in succession.

M. JENNISON,

A true copy:

WILLIAM P. LANE, Deputy Register.

mi-9t

\$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 89c. and the addresses of 10 cquaintances will receive by return mail goods not recipes that net 82.85. This is an honest ofer to introduce staple goods. If you want to

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



IDETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 54,773 bu., while the shipments were 53,532 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 5 was 20,707,-249 bu. against 10,313,906 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 74,662 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 594,897 bu., against 1,019,920 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 8,046,911 bu against 4,532,118 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 1.083.034 bu, against 1.094.450 last week, and 73.857 bu, at the corresponding date

There has been but little fluctuation in wheat values the past week, and both cash and futures at the close of the week were firm and a shade higher than at the opening. The continued cold weather, coupled with reports of considerable damage to the winter wheat in some of the great wheat growing States, have given sellers the advantage, and until more settled and seasonable weather prevails they will probably maintain it. Yesterday the market was stronger at the opening at a slight advance over Saturday's rates. Later this was lost, and closing prices of cash wheat were almost identical with those of Saturday.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from May 1st to May 14th:

h:
No.1 No. 9
white. white.
107½ 95
107½ 98%
108½ 100
109 102
108½ 101½
108¾ 100
108¾ 100
108¾ 98%
108¾ 98
108½ 98%
108 98
108 100
108¾ 98
108¾ 100 No. 3 No. 2 No. white. red. red. 85½ 1 14 ... 86 1 15 ... 86 1 16 ... 89 1 16½ ... 89 1 16½ ... 11 10½ 111 87 1 10½ 1 11 10½ 87 ... 1 10½ 87 1... 15½ 1 10½ 87½ 1 16½ ... 87½ 1 16½ ... 88½ 1 16 Rejected closed at 76%c per bu., one week \$30

In futures June and July have declined slightly, while August has not only re mained firm but advanced. The following table will show the fluctuations from da to day in the various deals during the past

1 08

As the whole future of the market hinges on the prospects of the coming crop, we give below the May returns to the Department of Agriculture, which show a material decrease in the prospective yield of the crop in New York. Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. The report

The average is 77 for New York, Michigan 83, Ohio 62, Illinois 66. Farther loss is suffered by the plowing up of large areas in Ohio and Illinois. A reduction in Missouri from 83 to 80 is also reported. In Indiana the condition averages 75 and New Jersey reports 101, both the same as in April. All the remaining northern Strees show an improvement since the thern States show an improvement since the April report, as well as the Pacific coast and April report, as well as the Pacific coast and nearly all the Southern States. These averages are: Connecticut 96, Pennsylvania 85, Delaware 85, Maryland 99, Virginia 97, North Carolina 96, South Carolina 93, Georgia 97, Alabama 98, Mississlppi 93, Texas 87, Arkansas 86, Tennessee 88, West Virginia 90, Kentucky 81, Kansas 91, California 77, Oregon 72. This is an improvement of 15 points in California and 17 in Oregon. The average condition of winter wheat is 83½ against 80 in in April. The loss in area from replanting in other crops may be assumed to reduce the prospect to that of April 1. In 1879 and 1880 the general average was 96, in 1881 it was 88, in 1882 it was 102. In May last year 100. Ohio and Illinois reports compare with last year's crop thus: Ohio reports 56 for May compared with last year, and 62 compared with the average crop.

with last year, and 62 compared with the average crop.

"The spring wheat area will not be complete till May 15, and will be reported June 1. The statistical agent for Dakota makes probable increase 30 per cent. The agent for Minnesota reported 86 per cent of last year's area already planted. An increase of 15 per cent is reported in Washington territory. It is not probable that the increase in the spring wheat area will more than make good the loss of the winter wheat acreage. Without regard to the spring wheat breadth, the present prospect for winter wheat area in consideration of reduced condition and acreage is 20 per cent less than in May last, representing a loss of about 77,000,000 bushels."

Latest reports from Europe state that with reduced acreage in western Europe and some injury from freezing in March a reduced crop seems inevitable. In Austria and Hungary the prospect is favorable for at least a medium crop.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

May 12

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 10,518 bu., and the shipments were 11,399 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 7 amounted to 16,168,398 bu. against 8,897,941 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances

corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 775.828 bu. The stocks now held 27,732 bu last week, and 33,341 at the corlit is hoped will soon all work out responding date in 1882. The market is values are stronger than a week ago. Prices are 60c per bu. for high mixed, 59c for No. 2, 56c for new mixed, and 53c for higher, with cash No. 2 quoted at 551c per bu., and May delivery at same rates. In other futures, June is quoted at 56%c, July at 58%c and August at 59%@59%c. The continued cold weather, with the heavy falls of rain of the past ten days, have interfered materially in the preparation of ground for corn, and will in some localities result in less being planted. With a late fall, however, which generally follows a late spring, corn planted before the 5th of June in this latitude is sure to mature with a favorable season, so that it is yet too early to make any estimate in regard to the corn crop. The late season, however, is strengthening holders in their views. In Liverpool the market is quoted firmer, at 5s. 11d. per cental for old mixed, and 5s. 10d. for new do., an advance of 2d per cental on new mixed as compared with

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 14,806 bu, and the shipments were 1,600 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 7 was 4,467,143 bu., against 2,063,033 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 34,299 bu., against 31,918 bu. the previous week, and 13,573 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 13.943 bu. The market showed some signs of weakness toward the close of the week, and sellers offered No. 2 mixed at 441c per bu. without finding purchasers For No. 2 white 47c per bu, is quoted. In Chicago there is a fairly active market at 411c per bu. for cash No. 2 mixed, a slight advance over rates of one week ago. In futures May delivery is quoted at 41%c, June at 42%c, July, 42c, and August at 35c. In New York the market is reported steady and fairly active at the following range of quotations: No. 3 white, 51c; No. 2 white, 52@521c; No. 1 white, 56c; Western white, 52@57c; State white, 56@58c; No. 2 mixed, 481c: No. 1 mixed, 481c: Western mixed 47@52c; No. 2 Chicago, 501c per bu.

one week ago.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hopes of the holders of hops appear to have been ill-founded, and the big jump prices were to take about this season has not yet occurred. On the contrary, prices are lower and weaker than for any time during the past six months. Whether a reaction may be looked for before the the reports of increased acreage and the prospects of an immense crop are likely to keep the market weak. There have been less hops used the past season by brewers most of them no doubt finding cheaper substitutes, although there is not one in the business who would not emphatically deny the charge. The eastern markets, both in New York City and in the interior, are dull and drooping. The Commercial

Bulletin says: "There is a little more business doing on the basis of 80c cash on the market, and 83@85c to brewers for fine goods The trade is almost wholly in small lots. owever, and the market without indica tions of a positive change for the better.

Quotations in the New York market are

N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice. . crop of 1882, mediums... crop of 1882, low grades... crop of 1881, good to prime old olds.... do old olds. Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice.... Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice... Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice...

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 9,636 bu., and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on May 7, was 1,020,900 bu. against 981,695 bu. the previous week, and 414,449 bu. the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase in the visible supply during the week of 37,305 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 650 bu., against 1,889 bu. the previous week, and 957 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. There is nothing doing in barley here, except to supply local demands, no shipments being reported the past week. Prices are nominal at about the same range as for the past month or two. Samples sell at all kinds of prices, ranging from \$1 25@\$1 75 per cental, the latter rarely paid, as but few of the receipts will grade as choice. In the Chicago market barley is quoted dull and lifeless at about 80c per bu, for No. 2 western, and 55@56c per bu. for No. 3 do. In New York the market is quoted quiet and dull, at about the rates of a week ago. The outlook for any decided advance in values is not very bright.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market is in better shape than for some time, the receipts and demands being very evenly balanced, and accumulations of old stock about cleared off. Prices rule very steady at 20@21c ₱ tb. for choice selections, and 18@19c for fair to good lots. Creamery is firm at 26@28c P tb., and we saw some choice dairy butter, put up in attractive packages, going to a leading retail grocery house in the city, for which 35c ₱ lb. was paid. Of course it was gilt-edged, and really looked good enough to eat. Other markets are not doing so well. In Chicago trade is reported dull and values weak, although on some grades prices are a shade higher than a week age. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 27@29c; fair to choice do, 24@26c; choice dairy, 18@ 21c; fair to good do, 16@18c; common grades, 13@14c. In New York the market is a shade lower than a week ago, but appears to be working into good shape. The Commercial Bulletin, in its review of

the market, says: "Butter on the whole has shown an easier tone. Demand was somewhat more cautious. Supplies came forward with greater freedom, especially of creamery, and receivers were compelled to modify extreme views in order to secure the at tention of customers. The market, how-ever, was not a positively weak one by for Europe the past eight weeks were any means, and the chances are that unusing it. The state of the less receipts pile up unusually full there much.—Ed.]

will be no serious shading on really at-tractive table stock for some time, as the careful management this spring has kept our market very well cleaned. Old stock in this city amount to 23,616 bu., against is also in somewhat reduced supply, and

In that market quotations on new State very quiet, but seem well sustained, and stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 29c; choice do, 27@28c; fair to good do 23@24c; ordinary do, 17@20c; fancy tubs and pails, 25@26c; choice do, 23@24c; good rejected. The Chicago market is firm and do, 19@22c; and fair do, 16@18c * tb. New Western has been very steady all week, at the same range of figures as reported in last issue. Quotations are as follows:

The market is quiet but firm at 13@14c It for new full cream State stock, the latter figures only being realized for makes of popular and well known factories. Of old stock the supply is light, and values are firm at 16@17c * lb. for best makes of State. While the demand is by no means active, in fact hardly up to its usual record at this season, it seems quite sufficient to maintain prices at their present level. In Chicago the market has declined during the week, and dealers are expecting another drop before values reach a permanent basis. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, ₽ lb., 13½@14c; full cream flats, 14@ 141c; flats slightly skimmed, 11@111c; common to fair slams, 8@9c; low grades, 3@6c & lb. The New York market has been unsettled during the week, but values have been maintained on

most grades. Quotations there are as follows: State factory, prime.
State factory, fair to good.
State factory, skims.
Creamery skims, choice.
Creamery skims, good.
Creamery skims, fair.
Skims, pour

the market:

The A. & Comme cial Bulletin says of "Most of the strictly fine and choice goods appear to have been engaged, and will cost about 13@131c, while sales from current receipts to-day have gone at the same prices, but the outside was exceped early in the week has become available at 12c, with buyers not anxious even at the latter figure. Most of the Little Falls stock, and some from Utica, has come in disappointing and receivers are anxious to get rid of it. From present appearances most of the supply will clean up before the steamers sail, but a few additional arrivals would have made a surplus. The Ohio flats at hand are not plenty, but run fine and are taken by the home trade at 12½@13c. Full skims are pretty steady and some of the very choice lots sold at 8 ©81c, though 71c bought pretty good stock."

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 67s. per cwt. for choice American present season is over is problematical as cheese, a decline of 1s. per cwt. during the past week.

WOOL.

The markets east are very quiet, and the record of sales very light. Holders are not so strong, and there is a disposition on their part to meet buyers rather than lose a customer. In Boston the sales for the past week were the lightest for a long time, and the market, although nominally unchanged, was depressed. Prices do not however show any decline from quotations of previous week, where quality and condition are up to the requirements of buyers. In fact, the stocks of wool held work by Mr. Peter Cantine, an old and there now are the tag ends, and with the valued reader of the paper. With him we new clip beginning to come forward from went to the house of an honored mem-Texas and California, there is no disposition to lay in stocks. It is therefore unfair to accept quotations on such wool as determining the value of the new clip. In Texas and California the new clips are selling at prices considerably above what such wool is quoted at in Boston and New York, but the activity noted in those markets a week or two ago is no longer seen. The fact is the woolen good market is in an unsatisfactory condition, the season, tariff agitation, and the unsettled state of other lines of trade being all against it. The wholesale and retail dealers in woolen goods are feeling this unpromising state of affairs very strongly, and are buying only in small amounts and at the closest possible margins. Until this condition of the trade has been got over with there can be no activity on the part of manufacturers to lay in stocks. We look for a change in this, however, before the new clip begins to go forward from this State, especially as it is now certain that the position of our domestic wools has not been injured by the new schedule of duties on foreign, and our wools are yet the cheapest that can be had of the same quality.

Plowing Match.

The Union Farmers' Club, of Romeo will hold their ninth annual plowing match on the farm of Robert McKay, one mile north of A. D. Taylor's, on Thursday, June 7, 1883. Plowmen plowing for a prize will be divided into two classes, as follows:

The Senior class shall consist of all persons of 21 years of age, and over. The prizes for seniors are: 1st premium, \$10: 2d. \$7; and 3d. \$3. There must be four plowmen to start in senior class, or prizes

will not be awarded. The Junior class shall consist of all under 21 years of age, with prizes as fol-

lows: 1st prize, \$7; 2d, \$5; 3d, \$3. There will be ample room on the grounds for the exhibition of all kinds of farm implements, and also stock of any kind. President's time shall be the tim

used. Judges-Neil G. Reid, of Romeo; Joshus Vanhusen, of Rochester; James Davidson of Armada. G. W. PHILLIPPS, JR., JOHN MCKAY.

Secretary. Salt on Oats.

Seeing in the MICHIGAN FARMER SOME time ago that salt was good to sow on oats to keep them from lodging, will you please inform me through your paper the amount to sow and best time to sow it and oblige

subscriber. R. W. [From two to four hundred pounds are used, according to the ideas of the party using it. The larger amount is none too For the Michigan Farmer PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

The travels of your correspondent are mostly made with horse and carriage, which though slow, and at most times tedious, gives him a better chance to view the local surroundings of our farmers, as they are the ones we specially have to deal with. In doing so we are given a much nearer insight into their system and ideas of farming, We think they have reason to be proud of being ranked among the tillers of the soil, in the great State of Michigan, which to-day, as statistics show, is first in the growth and manufacture of lumber, first in salt and copper, second if not first in iron ore, and only fourth in wheat and wool. Seven-tenths of all the wheat grown in the country is raised in nine States, and only three excel this grand young State in the amount of this cereal grown. And so for columns we might elaborate upon the other products of her rich soil, her fertility, and varied productions, which make her the most pleas ant and desirable State of the Union in which to live, of the salubrity of her climate, splendid water surroundings, her glorious system of public schools, her freedom from taxation, comparatively: but modesty forbids, and we leave this for more able ink-spillers. But we will say this, that the farmers of this State are, in industry, perseverance, economy, practical knowledge in their particular sphere, as well as intellectually, as advanced as those of any other State A day's ride in the town of Columbus, St. Clair County, gave us the pleasure of

meeting and holding friendly converse with many of her best farmers. The country throughout is fair faced, and the yield of wheat and barley, and other grain is usually abundant, although the outlook for winter wheat this season is anything but promising. While here we met Michael Kroner, who is only one among the many good farmers in this town. He is a Bavarian by birth, but today is as much identified with the growth and prosperity of our country as though tional, and 13c has bought some very good he was to the manor born. He came into he was to the manor born. He came into Faulty goods are weak, unsettled and lower, and stocks for which 12½c was askhis wife and infant child, but with a will and purpose to carve out a home in this then wilderness. In this he has succeeded well, as he now owns 250 acres of splendid land, with fine buildings, and a reputation as a citizen untarnished. He has gone somewhat into the stock business, owns a fine Durham bull from Mr. G. W. Phillip's Rufus, has some young calves that are hard to beat, has a fine bunch of young steers that he is fatting, and what pleased us much, pronounced

the FARMER the best Agricultural paper in the Union

Riley Township is in St. Clair County although one-half the village of Memphis lies in Macomb, has a population of about 600 and looks rather unfavorable to a stranger, as it suffered severely last winter from a disastrous fire, but should soon recuperate, as there is a fine country for farming to the north and west of it that should pay some tribute of business to it now, as they have a narrow guage railroad connecting them directly with Port

Huron, instead of with Detroit as should have been the case. Here again we met with many more of the farmers, and added very largely to the circulation of the FARMER. We were kindly aided in this per of our State Legislature, who although in bed when interviewed by us, had his name placed on the list. In the northern part of the township we find evidences of improved thrift, and were particularly pleased to see such good farms as those of Peter Foley and M. H. King. They have both built very fine farm houses within the last year. E. R. Sanderson is the owner of 600 acres of as fine land as one would wish to see. He came upon this same tract over 30 years ago, and by a thorough system of farming has made it gladden with its rich crops the pocket-book of its liberal owner. He built last year a barn 40x165 and 20 foot posts, which when completed will be one of the best in the State. He has always been extensively engaged in dairying. milking 40 or 50 cows, and finds a ready market for his cheese at home at good prices. He has had for the last year a fine young Holstein bull, and made some fine crosses with him, as his calves show. He showed us his one year old and two two year old Holstein heifers that he purchased this spring in Syracuse, N. Y. They were his choice out of the whole importa

Notes From Western New York.

tion, and they show good judgment on

his part, as they are exceedingly fine and

RIDGEWAY, Orleans Co., May 4th, 1883.

ON THE WING.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer In way of news items I would say there is a great deal of complaint all over this State from loss of young pigs. There is scarcely a farmer who has raised one half of the number farrowed, and many have lost all. This is not confined to any breed or color, but seems to be an "off" year in raising pigs, the same as our orchards have their "off" or non-bearing years. The weather has been very cold and backward and scarcely any plowing has been done yet. Winter wheat looks very poor and does not promise to be half a crop in Or leans, Niagara and Monroe Counties. Fruit buds have not put forward much yet, and this is considered favorable for a good crop, as they are not liable to blast by cold winds when they do come out. Potatoes are selling for 50 cents per bushel in market, a decline of 15 cents per bushel within one week. Cows have been very high here this spring, selling from \$40 to \$75 per head for good milch cows. Sheep are in good demand and have wintered well.

A NUMBER of interesting communicabeen crowded out again this week. We hope to be able to accommodate them all in the next issue.

F. H. BRITT.

Michigan Crop Report, May 1, 1883.

For this report returns have been received from 872 correspondents, representing 665 townships. Five hundred and fiftysix of these returns are from 381 townships in the southern four tiers of coun-

The month of April, like the month of of April, 1882, was cold and dry, and vegetation made but little growth. At Lansing the average temperature was 46 deg. F., as compared with 45 deg. F. in 1882. The highest temperature in April was 85 deg., the lowest 17 deg. The figures for last year were 79 and 19 respective-

ly. The average temperature for the first nine days of May was about one degree higher this year than last, and the average lowest night temperature for the same time was five degrees higher this year than last. The rainfall in April, last year and this, was nearly the same, about one and nine-tenths inches. The rainfall for the first nine days of May amounted to nearly three and one-half inches, as compared with less than half an inch in 1882.

The wheat winter-killed in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the acreage seeded. This is five per cent more than winter-killed as estimated on the first of April, and twice the amount killed in the winter of 1881 2. The condition of wheat not winter-killed in these counties is 79 per cent of condition one year ago. In the counties north of the southern tiers 15 per cent of the acreage seeded is winterkilled, and the condition of that portion not killed is 90 per cent of condition May 1, 1882. These figures indicate a yield of from seven to 10 million bushels less than the crop of 1882.

The Ohio official report for May contains the following percentages compared with same date last year, for other States: Ohio, 56; Indiana, 70; Kansas, 93; California, 87; Illinois (April estimate), 68;

Kentucky (April estimate), 66. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of April at 245 elevators and mills. . Of these 209 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is a southern four tiers of counties, which is a little less than one half of the whole number of elevators and mills in those counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 438,347, of which 72,495 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties. 174. the first or southern tier of counties; 174, 023 bushels in the second tier; 80,352 bushels in the third tier; 88.624 bushels in the fourth tier, and 22,853 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 38 elevators and mills, or sixteen per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The total number of bushels reported

marketed in the nine months August-April, is 11,763,447.

About seven per cent of the clover acre age has been winter-killed. That portion not winter-killed is in good condition With fair weather until having the clover crop will doubtless be a good one. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are in

nealthy and thrifty condition, though a trifle below an average perhaps. In answer to the question, "Has there

been more than the usual mortality among breeding ewes?" 61 correspondents answer yes, and 730 no; to the same question as regards lambs, 174 answer yer and 589 no, and to the same question regarding swine, 179 answer yes and 587 no.

Apples promise in the central, eastern, and northwestern parts of the State 93 per cent, in the southeastern 86 per cent, and in the southwestern 95 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 92. Peaches promise in the central part of

per cent, the southwestern 57 per cent, the northwestern 76 per cent, and northeastern 78 per cent of an average crop The average for the State is 66.

A Good Showing.

Appison, Lenawee Co., May 9, '83. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I see by the FARMER that a number of sheep breeders have sent in a report of shearings, so will send mine. I finished shearing the 7th of May; my flock consists of 33 Merino breeding ewes; they averaged a little over 14 lbs. per head, 345 days growth of wool. The heaviest ewe fleece (s wo year old), was 231 lbs.; her tags were 21 lbs more, but were not put in; the growth of her fleece was 370 days. My tock ram sheared 26 lbs., a white fleece. Yours truly

WILLIS H. BERTRAM.

well worth the price paid, one thousand MESSRS. R. J. BROWN & SON. of dollars. He is doing much towards de-Superior, Washtenaw Co., whose place we veloping good stock. The pedigree of visited in February last in company with this importation I will give in my next. J. Evarts Smith of Ypsilanti, sends us the weight of fleece of three of the fine yearling rams which we had the pleasure of examining. One sheared 25 lbs. 4 oz., 408 days growth, and 69 lbs. 12 oz. weight of carcass; another 20 lbs. 12 oz., 394 days growth and 104 lbs. weight of carcass another 20 lbs. 2 oz., 387 days growth, and 72 ths. weight of carcass. Their twelve yearling rams, and a nice party they were, sheared an average of 18 tb. oz.; their 49 breeding ewes averaged 13 ibs. 4 oz. Messrs. Brown & Son are excellent care-takers, and had their flock in very fine shape.

MR. E. W. HARDY, of Oceola, Livingston Co., writes us that he has just finish ed shearing his flock of fine wools, all registered, and numbering over 170. They averaged a little over 13 lbs. per head of a fine quality of wool. Old Maximilian, now eight years old, cut a fleece of 25 lbs. His six fleeces (was out of condition one year and fleece not weighed) ranged from 221 to 271 lbs., and foot up 1524 lbs. Mr. Hardy has just sold to Mr Markham of New York, for Australian parties, nine head of yearlings,-seven ewes and two rams-for \$75 per head.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the public sale of the tions from various correspondents have champion premium herd of Kentucky Shorthorns, by Pickerell, Thomas & Smith, to be held at Harristown, Ill., on June 7th. 1883.

Stock Notes.

MR. W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, reports the following sales of stock: To David Gordon, Saline, Washtenaw County, Shorthorn bull calf got by Charmer 41605, out of Frederica 3d, by Duke Balder 2d 22625, tracing to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman (12317). To Backus Bros. Delhi Mills, ram lamb Colonel, bred F. & L. E. Moore, No. 487, which sheared at Lansing 18 lbs. 2 oz.

MR. W. C. WIXOM, of Wixom, Oakland Co., has recently sold to Eugene Rook, of Ypsilanti the Shorthorn bull 2d Mason Duke 44323, got by Knightly Wiley 26989, out of Lady Mason (Vol. 15 A. H. B.,) by Oxygen 24241, running o imp. Flattery, by 4th Duke of York (10167). Also, to same party, the heifer Lady Helen G. (Vol. 22 A. H. B. got by Airdrie Duke 34340, out of Lady Helen A., qy Corporal 2d 19268, running to imported Lady Day, by Armitage

MR. JOHN LESSITER, of Jersey, Oakland Co., reports the following sales of Shorthorns from his herd:

To John Davenport, Hadley, Lapeer County, bull Red Lad, got by Meadow Flower Duke 39949, out of Rosetta, by Hampden 6836.

To Wim. J. Allen, Thomas, Oakland County, bull Leonard, got by Meadow Flower Duke 39949, out of Lily White, by Pomeroy 8801.

To Andrew Close, Oxford, bull Kirkwood, got by Meadow Flower Duke, out of Katie, by Hampden 6836. lampden 6836.

Hampden 6836.

To E. Gardner, Oxford, the yearling heifer Kitty Burns, got by 19th Duke of Hillsdale 19490, out of Kitty Clyde, by Hampden 6836.

To Clark & Hoffman, Orion, bull Regent, got by Meadow Flower Duke 39349, out of Red Bud, by 18th Duke of Hillsdale 19490. To Thompson Brothers, Southfield, the young bull Liberator 2d, got by 6th duke of Vinewood 3244, out of Prince 2d, by imp. Liberator, b Baron of Killerby (27949.)

Mr. Lessiter says he has sold out all his young bulls. Of last year's calves he sold ten at \$100 each, seven of them bulls. His herd has come through this winter in good shape and are doing well.

JOHN THORBURN & SONS, of Holt, Ingham County, send the following additional sales from their herd of Shorthorns:

Trom their herd of Shorthorns:

To Hiram Smith, Pine Lake, Mich., red and white bull Mattie's 5th Duke, got by Murrey of Racine 36299 out of Mollie by Rosecrans 6140.

Cow Beauty of Maple Grove, got by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867, out of Evening Beauty 2d by Major Balco 23883. This cow had heifer calf by side, got by Murray of Racine 36299. Heifer calf Beauty of Hickory Grove, got by Murray of Racine 36299, out of Beauty of Maple Grove by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867. To J. W. Nixon, Potterville, Eaton, County

Duke of Geneva 16784.

To W. C. Stratton, Leslie, Ingham County, bull 12th Duke of Ridgevale, got by Murray of of Racine 36299 out of Delhi Beauty by Major Balco 23883.

MR. JOHN McKAY, of Romeo, Macomb Co. roports the following sales from his herd of Shorthorns:

To Isaac Barwise, Rochester, cow Hope, by Gloster of Ingham 17189, out of Red Bird by 2d Gloster of Ingnam 17189, out of Red Bird by 2d Duke of Oxford 3881.

Ty John E. Day, Armada, bull calf 2d Wild Eyes of Macomb, by Wild Eyes 25167, ont of Flora by Splendor 11201.

To Zachariah Bartholomew, La Motte, Sanilac County, bull calf 6th Wild Eyes of Armada, by Wild Eyes 25167, out of Beauty 2d by Gloster of Ingham 17189.

by Wild Eyes 25167, out of Beauty 2d by Gloster of Ingham 17189.

To James Laws, Mt. Clemens, bull calf 8th Wild Eyes of Armada, by Wild Eyes 25167, out of Victoria, by Llewellyn 6956.

To T. J. Shoemaker, Mt. Clemens, heifer Rose, by Wild Eyes 25167, out of Fairy 5th by 1st Duke of Macomb 26295.

To James and J. H. Canfield and J. J. Perry, Mt. Clemens, bull calf 7th Wild Eyes of Armada, by Wild Eyes 25167, dam Red Bird by 13th Duke of Oxford 3881.

To Michael Kroner, Columbus, 8t. Clair Co.

Duke of Oxford 3881.

To Michael Kroner, Columbus, St. Clair Co., cow Beauty, by Grand Duke 12086, out of Betsy Blossom, by 13th Duke of Oxford 3881.

Also, to same party, helfer Beauty 3d, by Wild Eyes 24167, out of Beauty by Grand Duke

12085.
To J. L. & J. Hamilton, Almont, bull calf 5th Wild Eyes of Armada, by Wild Eyes 25167, out of Hope, by Gloster of Ingham 17189.
To S. Warner, Mason County, bull calf 4th Wild Eyes of Macomb, by Wild Eyes 25: of Flora 2d, by Gloster of Ingham 17189. Wild Eyes 25157, out

of the Lakeview Stock Farm, at Lexington. Mich., Mr. W. R. Nims, a neat the State 59 per cent, the southeastern 50 catalogue containing pedigrees and description of the breeding stock now on the farm. There are three well bred trotting stallions, namely, Maine Hambletonian, Failnaught, and Lothair, 18 brood mares, 12 two-year-old colts, seven two-year-old fillies, six yearling colts and five yearling colts and forbid their projectors from carrying on any scheme calculated to defrand the public on grounds of which they have charge. cription of the breeding stock now on the fillies. It will probably be a surprise to many of our readers to learn that there is such an extensive breeding farm in that section of the State.

> MR. WM. ROBINSON. formerly ticket agent of the Great Western Railway at Detroit, and who, since the consolidation of that road with the Grand Trunk, has been acting as traveling agent, has just been appointed Michigan and Southwestern Passenger Agent for the consolidated lines, with headquarters at Detroit. This is a well-deserved promotion and has been fairly earned by Mr. Robinson, and will be endorsed by his many friends, both in the railway business and those outside.

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

A sorghum mill is being built near Coldwa Jackson now pays \$5 per 100 for defunc English sparrows.

Ground has been broken at Ypsilanti for the The net revenue of the Michigan Central las year was \$552,698.

One hundred and eighty-five rams were hipped from Howell to Texas, last week. The annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society is to be held at Lansing on the 5th of At the Swartz Creek, Genesee County, sheep

A Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has been organized at Howell, with a member-ship of 25. The button factory at Adrian has gone into

hearing there was also a fine exhibit of good

of \$25,000. Wm. Ransom, while in his barn in Algansee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed on the 9th.

Fruit in the vicinity of Saugatuck, Allegan Co., was badly damaged by a heavy hallstorm on the 9th. Caro has no soldiers' graves, but wants to keep up with the times by having a Decoration Day all the same.

Some scamps recently made a raid on Wm ses at Vermontville and cut lown his young orchard.

Quite a number of farmers in Lapeer County are said to have plowed up their wheat fields and sowed them to oats.

clip we have yet seen reported was 2,500 lbs. of unwashed at 24c, at Dowagi ac.

Monroe Democrat: Cloth peddlers are at work in this county, and it is wise to be careful how you deal with strangers.

S. H. Preston, an old and formerly prominent citizen of Calhoun County, died at Marshall, of heart disease, on the 9th.

Vessel men at Bay City are feeling blue be-cause most of the salt to be shipped from that point is to be sent by rail this season.

Mauchester Enterprise: Twenty cents per pound bought the first clip of new wool in this market. The fleeces averaged 7% pounds. The dam of Colby & Buskirk's rolling mill at Dowagiac, and also that of Judd's planing

mill, were carried out by the heavy rains, on St. Clair Republican: Edward Stevenson, of China, sold last week, a two-year-old South-lown ewe which weighed 150 pounds after beng dressed.

The Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad sold for \$400,000, on the 10th, to the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Company, and will be extended to Howard City.

At Emmet, on the 11th, Mrs. J. McLaughlin was struck by an engine while crossing the railroad, and received injuries which caused her death in a short time.

Seventy sheep stolen from Robert Martin and others in the vicinity of Yosilanti were found in the possession of A. A. Vandenburg, who

had driven them nearly to Detroit Muskegon is talking up a canning factory which will cover an acre and a half of ground and get away with 3,000 tons of sweet corn yearly. "Noheel taps" is Muskegon's motto.

P. C. Grimes & Co.'s saw and planing mill mill at Vermontville was burned on the 9th, and Mr. Grimes and an employe named Cassius Ide, of Hastings, were burned to death in the

Flint Globe: Mice girdled about 50 fine fruit trees for Mr. L. Wesson, which he estimates is a loss of at least \$1,200 to him, as it would take ten years' time labor and care to replace them.

Sutter, Lake County, founded two years ago, now has a population of one thousand, and its full complement of stores, hotels, etc. It has also chemical works representing a capital of \$25,000

Charlotte Republican: A lady of this place handed his overcoat to a visitor the other ing, when a revolver dropped from the pand was discharged, the bull passing in proximity to the lady's head.

Adrian Times: Willis Bertram, of Addison, reports his flock of Merino ewes averaged 14 pounds of wool per head, 349 days' growth. The heaviest ewe's fleece weighed 25% pounds, including 2½ pounds of tags. Mrs. Jones, of Paw Paw, who started to walk to San Francisco, reached Mattison, Ill., when her backers falled to furnish her money for ex-penses, and she gave it up. Good thing said "backers" had more sense than she.

The Eaton Rapids Journal says a farmer near Charlesworth planted \$250 worth of onion seeds last summer and the onions grown as still in the ground. The editor wants to know, you know, why that crop was not harvested.

At Vassar, on the 10th, the bank of Townsend, North & Son, was entered by burglars, and \$4,000 in greenbacks taken. The thieves were frightened away before they had found \$6,000 which was in another drawer of the

Flint Globe: The late heavy rains have helped the wheat amazingly, but, despite of this lift, wheat in Genesee County will yield much less than it did last year. What with the insect last fall and the bad spring, there are a good many acres of poor wheat.

A colored man named S. B. Thompson, soliciting money and goods for colored refugees at Parsons, Kansas, is "writ down fraud" by the business men of Parsons, and the prosecuting attorney of Allegan County, also the postmaster of Unadilla, this State. A fire which started in a saloon at Concord

destroyed two hardware stores, a new saloon just ready to open, and a shoe shop. The fire was cheeked by attaching ropes to the shoe shop, a wooden building, and drawing it into the street. Loss about \$6,000, with light in On the 10th a cyclone passed over the busi

on the folia a cyclone passed over the business portion of Lansing, unroofing several buildings and taking off the top of the steeple of the Methodist church and carrying it a block away. It lasted only two minutes, but the citizens of Lansing are quite sure it was long enough. A 13-year-old daughter of Lyman Haviland A 13-year-old daughter of Lyman Haviland, of Palmyra, Lenawee County, was severely, probably fatally, burned last week, by her clothes taking fire while she was asleep in the sitting-room. The house and contents were destroyed and Mr. Haviland badly burned,

while trying to rescue the children The latest swindle dodge: Two strangers, apparently, meet at a farmer's house, manage to stay over night if they can and make a trade before they leave in the morning, in which the WE have received from the proprietor farmer's name is wanted as a witness to the contract, which afterwards turns up as a prom

Caro's first spring fair was held a few days

ssory note fixed up in a sum satisfactory to the

General.

It is said the Texas wool clip is much lighter than usual this year. The issue of silver dollars from the mints last week was \$165,000.

A women's homecepathic college is to be established at St. Louis, Mo. Receiver Hickman, of the Lake City (Col) and office is a defaulter to the amount of \$10,-

The Baptist church at St. Albans, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss, \$30,000.

Stephens, formerly head center of the Feni-

ans, is in Paris, a wreck physically and m

One hundred and thirty-two new national banks have begun business within the past six months. Pennsylvania's new liquor law diverts the

Hudson, Columbiana County, N. Y., boasts the largest apple orchard in the world. It has 30,000 trees.

Certain members of the Dakota Legislature have been indicted by the grand jury at Yankton for bribery. Chicago has twenty miles of cable street on which steam engines do the work

A fire at Boston, on the 9th, gutted the four and fifth floors of the Franklin King building, causing a loss of \$20,000. At an auction sale of Jersey cattle in New York on Wednesday the "King of Ashantee," a

yearling, brought \$5,600. The orders for steel rails received by 13 of the leading steel manufactories and waiting to be filled, aggregate 615,000 tons.

Dr. Heinault, a prominent physician of Medira, Minn., accidentally shot and killed himself last week, while hunting. France has the largest national debt in the world. It amounts to \$117.79 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Bradley & Co.'s sash and blind factory, New York, was struck by lightning on the 10th and burned to the ground; loss, \$12,000. L. B. Lennox, of Hamilton, Ont., burned to death last week, in a fire which destroyed his own and several adjoining business houses.

The Union steam forge at Bordentown, N. J., burned to the ground on the 11th, involving a loss of \$25,000 and throwing 100 men out of work. The association of iron manufa

west has unanimously decided to shut down the mills unless employes accept a reduction After a fire in a livery stable at New Haven, Conn., on the 9th, a brick wall fell on eight firemen, all of whom were more or less seri-

ously injured.

roofing several barns, uproofing trees, and knocking down chimneys.

At Canton, Me., secret service officials last week raided an extensive manufactory of counterfeit gold pieces and arrested the proprietor, J. W. Bickneil.

 \mathbf{M} a A steamer brought eight various part

matches to stamp tax b J. Pulitze

in 1838, and sons, built a at the Chica Two men,

simile" con ey in quanti ers, have be Sir John Canadian Pa bill, giving s widows on t

It is annot 500. On the It is estima

country will against 503,0 Michigan is a bushels. Daniel Sho named Long burg, Kentu the latter w wounded. A collision Dutchess Ju 9th, killed H.

The Florid James She of the St. Lo week, from t prescriptio last week. covered the crop is destro equal \$75,000 The work of the found tholdi statue 9th. The en will be about

cago this sea enterprises b tween builde On the 12th of 1,310 feet ng, which is the famous V Jere Dunn' liott at Chica ered that Ha ng man.
A Plattsbur for the labor for five years employed in wholesale tra

The Inter

C. E. Craga zog, brakema Northern, are Texas, and w tematic robbe the past year At Lacon, I excitability, d Major West

Worth, was an \$5,500 in his was a put up i stored \$18,500 tial. It is claime Congress in the ruined the indeplate companion are moving for close their mil George Gavi suspende mination of a defaulter, ha

result of carele One of the la recently complabout 40 miles depth ranging will pass throu A public spir I to build a \$3 fit of the city if a lot for the en was not interes city to effect th

from Clay Coun on conviction of Gov. Blackburn James Lizemor a man with a la inal, James vo penalty on him and family. The made a declarate The works of Jersey City we 10th. About 20 five brick build tanks were burn connecting the

up in flames. To 000, mostly on lost by the exp

could not be rec

One-half of Sc There was a gr and Ireland on t being in some pl Bradlaugh's co mass meeting an taining his seat i The Czar has nouses and wind to remain indoor In a fight betw Afghanistan an latter were defea killed.

All the dynamic ly committed for discharged but in plicity in the Liv The Universal on opened Satu The editor of th paper gets six me fully of Emperor

At Guayaquil, the protests of con English and Italia ment entered the open the safes and suspended, the safes and the rebels close to

Advices from H he bridge at Mira 00 persons and w ith four men wh

goane, arrived at Gen. Baselais, ass

A steamer which arrived at Boston last week brought eight hundred and twenty-one families from Ireland, evicted tenants who will go to various parts of the West.

Match manufacturers are quite agreed that there shall be no reduction in the cost of matches to consumers in consequence of the stamp tax being abolished. J. Pulitzer, of St. Louis, is understood to have paid \$40,000 for the New York World newspaper. It will remain Democratic, but its local features will be modified.

A Sampson railway engine, built in England in 1838, and a passenger coach holding six per-sons, built at the same time, was on exhibition at the Chicago railway exposition.

Two men, believed to be the heads of a "fac simle" company, who furnish counterfeit mon-ey in quantities to suit unscrupulous custom-ers, have been arrested at Boston.

Sir John A. Macdonald has presented the Canadian Parliament with another frauchise bill, giving suffrage to unmarried women and widows on the same terms as men.

It is announced that the North Chicago reling mills, which have been idle the past six months, and which furnish employment to two thousand men, will resume work this week.

The second trial of the libel suit of James Mallov against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, resulted in a verdict for \$2,00. On the first trial the verdict was for \$20,00. It is estimated that the wheat crop of the country will reach this year 492,000,000 bushels against 503,000,000 last year. In the estimate Michigan is set down for twenty-three million backed:

Daniel Shoemaker and a traveling sa named Long had a desperate fight at Harrisburg, Kentucky, one day last week, in which the latter was killed and the former fatally

A collision between two freight trains A comsion between two Indiana.

Dutchess Junction, N. Y., on the night of the 9th, killed H. P. Johnson and S. G. Burt, both cattlemen. They were thrown into the river

and drowned. The Florida Ship Canal Company has been organized at Washington, and it is expected work on the proposed canal will begin September 1st, will take three years and cost thirty the search deblars.

James Shettinger and Dan Kelleher, inmates of the St. Louis (Mo.) city hospital, died last week, from the effects of poison, result of a blunder made by the hospital druggist in filling a prescription.

Denver was visited with a terrific hailstorn last week. Hailstones an inch in diameter covered the ground six inches deep. The fruit crop is destroyed. It is said the damages will

The work of excavating on Bedloe's Island for the foundation of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty" was begun on the 9th. The entire height of pedestal and statue will be about 300 feet.

The Inter Ocean says millions of dollars, which would have gone into buildings in Chicago this season, have been diverted into other enterprises by the continued disagreement between builders and bricklayers.

On the 12th a gas vein was struck at a depth of 1,310 feet at Brilliant, 16 miles from Wheeling, which is equal in volume and quality the famous Wellsburg well. It will be utilized in the works of an iron company. Jere Dunn's trial for the murder of Jim El

liott at Chicago was suddenly and mysteriously postponed after the formal opening on the 10th. It is rumored that the State has discov-ered that Handy, one of the jurors, is a sport-

A Plattsburg, (N., Y.,) firm has contracted for the labor of 450 convicts in Clinton prison for five years at 35 cents a day. They are to be employed in manufacturing clothing for the wholesale trade, and will use 300 sewing-ma-

C. E. Cragan, baggagemaster, and Wm. Herzog, brakeman on the International and Great Northern, are now lodged in jall at Longview, Texas, and will be prosecuted for a series of systematic robberies of baggage extending over At Lacon, Ill., a girl named Ella Tuttle was celebrating her fourteenth birthday, and her young friends each gave her aslap between the shoulders. She took to her bedsoon after. and

after a month of intense suffering and nervous excitability, died last week. Major Wesson, who reported that he had been robbed of \$24,000 on a train near Fort Worth, was arrested because of a shortage of \$5,500 in his accounts, and confessed that it was a put up job to cover the deficit. He restored \$18,500 and will be tried by court-mar-

It is claimed that the reduction made by Congress in the tariff on tin plate has virtually rained the industry in this country, and the tin plate companies of Pittsburg and Philadelphia are moving for its restoration. Unless the duty

are moving for its restoration. Unless the duty is restored they say they will be compelled to

George Gavin, for over twenty years secretary of the St. Louis police commission, who was suspended last Tuesday, pending an examination of his books on suspicion of being a defaulter, has disappeared, though so far as known his shortage is but \$500, and that only a result of earliess book-keeping. result of careless book-keeping. One of the largest dams in the world is that

about 40 miles above Montreal. Where the dam is built the river is 180 feet wide, with a depth ranging from two to 19 feet, and a current of nine miles an hour. A crib of timber will pass through this slide (600 feet) in one minute.

A public spirited citizen of Milwaukee offered to build a \$50 000 art revenue. build a \$50,000 art museum for the bene fit of the city if other citizens would contribute a lot for the erection of the building. There was not interest enough in the subject in the city to effect this, and Mr. Metcalf has withdrawn his offer. Taste in Milwaukee centers in hear schools of the control of the subject of the control of t

James Lizemore, sent to the penitentiary from Clay County, Ky., in 1890, for six years, on conviction of murder, has been pardoned by Gov. Blackburn. When arraigned for the crime James Lizemore made no defense. His brother, a man with a large family, being the real criminal, James voluntarily took the odium and penalty on himself for the sake of his brother and family. The brother, dying the other day, made a declaration of his guilt.

The works of the Standard Oil Company at The works of the Standard Oil Company at Jersey City were struck by lightning on the 10th. About 20 wooden buildings, six barges, five brick buildings, three docks, and 12 oil tanks were burned, as also the trestle bridge connecting the works with Black Tombs Island. Half a million barrels of oil also went up in flames. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, mostly on the company. Six lives were lost by the explosion of a tank of oil near which the men were standing. Their bodies could not be recovered, owing to the intense heat.

Foreign.

One-half of Scotland belongs to seventy per-There was a great snow storm over England and Ireland on the night of the 10th, the snow being in some places two feet deep.

Bradlaugh's constituents have held a large mass meeting and resolved in favor of his re-taining his seat in the House of Commons. The Czar has issued a ukase ordering all

houses and windows closed, and all the people to remain indoors, the day of his coronation. In a fight between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and Sniwords last week, the latter were defeated with a loss of two hundred

All the dynamite conspirators have been fully committed for trial except Dalton, who was discharged but immediately rearrested for complicity in the Liverpool outrages.

The Universal Fisheries Exhibition at Lon don opened Saturday, although all the arrange-ments were not completed. It is said that the exhibits of America will exceed those of the whole continent of Europe.

The editor of the American Review at Constantinople goes to prison for life for printing disloyal articles; and the editor of a Bresiau paper gets six months for speaking disrespectfully of Emperor William while in a theatre.

At Guayaquil, last week, notwithstanding the protests of consuls and the captains of the English and Italian ships, the Ecuador Government entered the bank of Ecuador, broke open the safes and took \$230,000. Business is suspended, the streets held by troops, and the rebels close to the city.

Advices from Hayti say rebels have blown up the bridge at Miragoane with dynamite, killing 200 persons and wounding 200 more. A boat with four men which ran the blockade at Miragoane, arrived at Kingston, carrying letters to Gen. Baselais, assuring him the force in Miragoane can resist a slege four months.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroi

Barbed Wire Fence.

DEXTER, May 10, '83.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.—I wish to build a line fend of wire and slats, and I thought of leaving the posts about eight inches higher than the slats, and stretching a barbed wire on top of the posts to protect the slats. Is there any law in Michigan prohibiting such a fence? I think it will make a good fence, but I would be glad to know if it will be a legal one.

Yours respectfully, ISAAC TERRY.

Answer .- There is no law in Michigan prohibiting the use of barbed wire in making fences; but whether such a fence as that above described would fulfill the requirements of a legal fence is a ques tion somewhat difficult to determine. The statute says: "All fences four and one half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches, and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fence." 1 Compiled Laws 296. The question then as to whether Mr Terry's proposed fence will be legal and sufficient is one which in case of contro versy would under this statute be settled by the judgment of the fence viewers, who are the overseers of highways of the district. Their judgment would in a majority of instances reflect the public sentiment of the community regarding the matter. This varies greatly in different communities. What it is in Mr. Terry's neighborhood the writer does not know; but in some localities in the State wire fences of any kind. In others they are tolerated, while in some of the western States they are in common, and in many places almost universal use.

Another Fence.

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.—If A. will not join line ence with B., choosing to build his own fence on his own land, can he build his fence close to division line, or must he build so many feet from said line; if so, must B build as many feet from division line as A? Please answer and greatly SUBSCRIBER. oblige.

L. A. B. writes asking whether a Drain Commissioner has the right to extend the time for completing a drain where the contract calls for its completion on a cer

Yes. The Statute makes express provision for it. See Laws 1881, page 375.

tain date.

*Humanity's great hope for the future i this fact involve! Those who realize the responsibility can hardly do better than take advice from Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose won derful remedies for the cure of all diseases pe culiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

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A number of thoroughbred Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Richard Hawley, will be offered a noblic sale on the Fair Grounds of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society at Lansing, on

Thursday, May 3ist, at 10 o'clock A. M., during the Spring Fair. Catalogues of the stock will be sent on applicatior, or can be had on the grounds the day of sale, Apply to B. B. Baker, Secretary, Lansing, or

FRANCIS GRAHAM, Auctioneer, 88 Griswold St., Detroit. m15-3t

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Fifteen Head of Renick Rose of Sharons Wild Eyes, London Duchesses, and Young Phyllises. For Five Years in Succession our herd ha

WON MORE PRIZES than all the other herds in Kentucky combined Catalogues now ready, and can be had on applica

PICKERELL, THOMAS & SMITH, Harristown, Illinois. Attention is called to Spears & Goff's sale at springfield, Ill., on June 5th. 1883, and Prather & mith's at same place, June 6th, 1883. m15-3

DESCRIPTION AND STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1800 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeneza. Send for it!

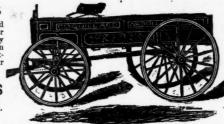
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oblige.

Suescriber.

Answer.—He can build a fence right square up to the line just as he could a house or other building. A man may occupy the whole of his land and may erect structures on any portion of it, so long as he does not interfere with his neighbor's right as by obstructing his ancient lights, etc. This would be very rarely done, for such right does not generally exist in America, except by express grant.

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The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says:

"My tests of 35 days on meats &c, bought in open market have certainly been severe in daily open market have certainly been severe in daily nean temperature of 70 deg, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory add hose newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quall, were all as good as I have ever eaten."

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50 cts. per lb.
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"Queen" for preserving eggs, green corn on the
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A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine or sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and rice not akin. My herd numbers about 200 head, nell-disard descendants from some of the rest rate. cluding descendants from some of the most noted milies. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. scord. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL

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FOR SALE. A seven-eighths blood Clydesdale stallion, three ears old, will be sold on reasonable terms. A fine aimal individually. Apply to CHAS. SWANN, 18-2t Essex Stock Farm, Walkerville, Ont. n8-2t "SCOTCH COLLIES." Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have ately made several additions to my kennel of cel-lies of superior individual excellence. I have also

A CLYDESDALE STALLION

tree of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth tooks in the west. My Berkshires are herd regis-ered. Send for circular. Address ar6tf J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. FOR SALE. A pair of Hambletonian colts, sired by Louis (apoleon (sire of Jerome Eddy) and out of very nely bred dams, one a handsome dark rown stallion, the other a bright bay mare; both

Mambrino brood mare eight years old; also a Mambrino brood mare eight years old. Full pediree on application. Address mreft J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. FOR SALE. Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearling Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding or sale. Address, McGREGOR& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich. Mr27-tf.

AMERICAN MERINO RAMS. I have for sale a party of 48 American Me-ino rams, one and two years old, suitable for the vestern trade. For particulars call on or address

South Lyons, Mich. FOR SALE. Grade Jersey cows, of good milking qualities, and some choice young stock. In the lot is one very fine full blood helfer, unregistered.

M. L. FRINK, Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich. m8-4t

W. J. GAGE,

PIC Extricator to aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Potawatamie Co., Iowa,

EGGS from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10c. for New Book on Poultry. OAK LANE, Dwight, Mass. OVER THE GARDEN WALL" and 100 and music for 16c. PATTEN & Co., 47 Barclay st, NY

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly furthe free. Address Taus & Co., Augusta, Ha.

"Surely, Mr. Tilbury; it would be un

Tom drew his chair nearer to that of

a new complexion to my eyes. Let us be

bestow your sympathy, your love and

your pity upon one who will value such

Mrs. Bilbury, evidently agitated, arose

'Really," she exclaimed, "I was not pre-

pared for all this. I feel the need of love,

love such as yours; but-" And she

"This," thought Mr. Bilbury to himself,

'is my faithful and devoted wife!" yet he

was unable to refrain from seating him-

self beside Lydia and putting his arm

round her waist. "Dear Mrs. Bilbury,"

he said, "I love you! Do you, can you

She gave a scarcely perceptible gesture

of assent, and Tom, now thoroughly con-

vinced of his wife's untrustworthiness

"Mrs. Bilbury," he said, "what would

your husband say to this? You have dis-

She looked up and held out her hands

"You are a vicious woman!" he con-

"Then why, just now, did you ask for

"Because I wanted to assure myself

that you were so vicious and worthless as

I now know you to be. As for loving you

-I despise you! Ah! if you were only a

good woman!" And he approached her

he stood thus; then he raised the hand and

kissed it, and finally he kissed his wife on

"Are you going, Mr. Tilbury?" she

"Yes: I had better go: it is for the best

"Good-bye!" she echoed. "But." she

"Tom!" repeated Mr. Bilbury, starting

"You did, you foolish fellow, about

"And you know me, Lydia?" he cried

ne that tremendous story about the tiger.

By this time Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bil

tionately that the conversation was render

ed very fragmentary and disjointed. It is

How Liquors are Adulterated

he takes away the crude taste by

passing an electric current through it.

Much of the highest-priced whiskey sold

in the best places is made in this artistic

fashion. Bourbon is supposed to contain

more fusel oil than rye, but this not

Brandy is made by the distillation of

ermented grapes-sometimes from the

juice alone, and sometimes from the skins,

seeds and juice together. When made

from the juice alone it is nearly colorless

has a very agreeable odor, and slightly

acid, aromatic taste. It contains from

There is probably no liquor so much

imitated and adulterated as brandy. The

adding to plain grain whiskey certain pro

portions of various ethers, which are sold

in mixture as "brandy essence," burned

sugar, spices, tannic acid and acetic acid.

Nine-tenths of the brandy that is drunk

never saw a grape skin. Gin is made by

distilling alcohol with juniper berries, it

distinctive taste and odor being due to the

presence of a small amount oil of juniper

The amount of alcohol varies from thirty

to forty per cent, the residue being water.

oil. The gin commonly sold as the real

article is, however, made by simply add-

ing a small quantity of this oil, or more

frequently oil of turpentine, to common

whiskey, together with sufficient water to

reduce the strength of the spirit to about

thirty per cent of alcohol. None but the

most expensive brands of gin are made in

any other way. Different brands contain

The best rum is made by the distillation

of fermented molasses. Often pineapples

and other fruits are sliced and thrown into

the still to give flavor. The molasses used

consists of the washings and refuse from

the sugar houses. It contains thirty to

thirty-five per cent of alcohol, and is not

much adulterated, except with certain

flavoring ethers, designed to imitate

'real Jamaica" or other brands. The

main constituent of absinthe is oil of

wormwood. It is made by the distillation

of alcohol with water, absinthium (worm-

wood,) and various spices, such as fennel,

anise and coriander. The resulting liquid

differing greatly in the amounts of water

and other substances present in each. It

slight additions which give them their

peculiar flavors.

ommonest method of imitating it is by

necessarily the case.

There was no mistaking you then!"

happier couple on Richmond Hill.

and coloring. "Who told you my name

continued in another voice, "Tom?"

sprang up and confronted her.

womanly of me to refuse it."

gifts at their true worth."

buried her face in her hands.

love me?"

graced him!"

mploringly.

the cheek.

fully regarding her.

was Tom?"

wo years ago."

known me all along?"

asked.

tinued, unrelentingly.

ny love?" she demanded.

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THE OLD WITCH IN THE CHIMNEY.

I live in a little old-fashioned house, Brown and wrinkled and crabbed and low;
It's behind the age, you can easily see,
For the clocks are always slow; The doors have each some trick of their own-There's a turn of the wrist you can learn, if yo

But you ought to have lived in it all your life
To know it as well as I.

"Twas a moral squint in the builder's eye-The panes in the windows are far too small; There are twists in the very floors; there are bear In the ceiling and bumps in the wall; There are queer little cupboards tucked away, There are fire-places big enough for ten, And the old brick oven, so long disused,

Would bake for a dozen men. You may laugh if you choose, but I give you my

That doors will open with no one near; In the dead of night there are noises heard That, to say the least, are queer; They may lay it all to a flapping blind, Or the creaking limb of a door-yard tree But I know there's a spell on all these things, And it will not let them be.

In a wide half circle on winter nights. We draw our chairs to the glowing hearth, When a weird, long call from the chimney's mout Strikes cold across our mirth: Mixed with sharp sleet and a whistling wind, With the wild white storm we dimly see, In those winding alleys, steep and blind, The old witch brews her tea

Tis the blackest draught that ever was brewed Black with bitter, strange herbs in the pot! And it's stronger and stronger the longer it's

All seething and bubbling and hot; The old crone smokes her old clay pipe, And upward and outward curl the rings; She steeps her tea, and she nods her head And the kettle sings and sings.

The snow purrs soft at the window-pane, And the cat purrs close to my ear; I have curled myself up on the rug awhile The purring flames to hear; I heard the old witch crooning a song-A song with a charm to keep: It waked up things that had slept too long

And it sent me fast asleep! -Our Continent

TO ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS

The spring is here, and on the hill, to-day, saw the wind-flower waiting for the May. And budding roses seemed to beckon me And asked some tidings of the laggard bee.

But, though the old familiar things come back, One sweetest thing of all the long days back, I miss; those spring-time hours, in ev'ry place, The sunshine of your true and tender fac

Dead, dead! I say, yet cannot understand. I speak your name, and reach to touch your hand I touch but air. No words of answer come The lips I loved to kiss are cold and dumb.

But seeing not, we know that it is there, Because its fragrance sweetens all the air. I stand beside your grave. "Dear heart," I say How far is it to Heaven? Oh, answer, pray,

It is as if the darkness hid a flower,

It cannot be so far, that world of God, When heaven and earth are sundered by a sod! So near I feel you, though I cannot touch

The loving hand whose clasp I miss so much, I close my eyes, and lo! I have you here! Oh, worlds apart, and yet so near, so near Sweet heart and truest, sleep and dream of me,

And sweet as heaven may your still slumber be. Upon your grave I lay some pansy blows, And what they mean the heart beneath ther



DRAWING-ROOM COMEDY.

Mr. Thomas Bilbury is the junior part ner in the great firm of Bilbury, Blackthorne & Co., tea merchants of Calcutta and London. The senior partner is Mr. Joseph Bilbury, his father, who has a very nice house at Kew; and until within a year or two ago, there was a third member of the firm in the person of Thomas' uncle, Mr. Babbington Blackthorne, the Calcutta representative of the establishment. But, unfortunately, Mr. Blackthorne, like many Englishmen who live in India, drank too much Scotch whisky and Bass' ale, and ate too many "Bombay ducks," the result being that at the age of 55 his liver declined to bear the strain put upon it, and collapsed, leaving its owner so weak and ill, that he had barely time ere he died to telegraph to his partners in England a brief notice of his impending fate. The alarming dispatch arrived at a particularly inopportune moment. Mr. Thomas Bilbury had on the day previous married a very charming young lady, Lydia Lapples by name; and the intelligence of his uncle's sad condition necessitated that the newly-made husband-who, by the way, had only be come acquainted with his bride about six weeks before marriage-should without a moment's delay take the train for Dover, cross to Calais, and thence go by the quickest route to Calcutta. The affair was pressing. Mr. Blackthorne's death would certainly throw the business into confusion, and any hesitation on the part of the English partners might imperil the future of the firm.

"Go at once, my dear boy," wrote Mr. Joseph Bilbury to his son, who was in the Isle of Wight, "and send your wife to me. I will take care of her and see her settled in your new home at Richmond. I would go myself, but my gout won't allow me. And, above all things, take care of your liver."

There was no help for it. Mr. Bilbury Jr., felt that he must go; so go he did, putting the best face on the matter, and bidding a very long and tender good-bye to his poor little wife. He escorted her across to Portsmouth, put her into a London train, kissed her, saw her off, and then took the next train for Dover.

She settled down in her new home or Richmond Hill; and he for many months difficulty by throwing her arms round his afterward worked hard at his desk in Calcutta, arranging the worldly affairs of his dead uncle and from time to time sending home reports of his progress, and love

letters to Lydia. Two years, in fact, elapsed ere he was able to return to England; and then he returned, as he had gone out, at a mo ment's notice. Unforseen circumstances suddenly left him free; and, unwilling to jungle! Suddenly, and without warning, lose a day, he took the first homewardbound steamer, which, so it happened, husband and bore him to the earth. The like you. Now, I confess I have been un was also taking to Richmond a letter, native fled for assistance; help arrived; fortunate in my experience. But if I

a month.

He traveled home without adventure landed in due course at Dover, arrived Mrs. Bilbury; and the exclamation seemin London late at night, and, without having written a word of warning to Lydia, hurried on next morning to Richtelegraph, we cannot say; perhaps he thought his sudden appearance would agreeably surprise his wife; or perhaps he was too excited to be able to think at all. | left hand." But in any case, he neither wrote nor

telegraphed a single word of preparation. It was a fine sunny morning in summer; Mr. Thomas Bilbury had scarcely seen his new home. which he had taken in a hurry immediately before his wedding; and he was walking eagerly up the short carriagedrive leading to the house, when, happening to cast his gaze toward the upper windows, he caught sight of a fair, whitedraped figure, which was watering some flowering-plants that stood in a row on the sill. He at once recognized the figure as that of his wife, and was about to utter a cry of salutation, when he suddenly became conscious that she did not recognize him; for with graceful modesty, she with drew from the window and disappeared as soon as she became conscious that he was watching her. An idea struck him. It was a foolish, but not wholly unnatural one. He would pretend to be some one else-a friend, say, of her husband's, and would ask to see her as such. Of course, she would at once recognize his voice; but then the surprise, and the consequent pleasure, would be the more complete if he thus deferred them. He knocked, therefore, at the door; and, to the servant who appeared, announced that he had just returned from India and desired to see Mrs. Bilbury. He gave no name; but he

cruelly separated. "I suppose that she will know me," he reflected, as he stood with his back to the window; "but it is true that I have grown a tolerably big beard since I went away. and that I have become considerably tanned. However, the beard ought to make no great difference. I suppose that she would know me if she saw me in my shirt-sleeves, or with both legs cut off at the knees. On the other hand, she thinks that I am still at Calcutta, for she must have had my last letter this morning. I hope my sudden appearance here won't

was admitted and shown into the drawing-

room, where, in some perturbation of

from whom he had been so long and so

upset her. I must be careful." Here his thoughts were switched aside by the unmistakable sound of rustling skirts in the passage without; and as the door opened he involuntarily turned and gazed into the garden, at the same time coughed nervously.

"May I offer you a chair? I am afraid that you find the open window too much for you," said a soft voice behind him. "O, no; not at all!" he returned, facing

resuming his survey of the garden. Mrs. Bilbury did not in the least recognize her husband. "Do let me order a fire to be lighted," she urged.

"Oh, no; not for worlds!" ejaculated Tom, as he turned slowly round, conscious at last that even his nervousness was no

excuse for his rudeness. "But the fact is "My name is Mrs. Bilbury

"Oh! thank you-yes! The fact is, Mrs. Bilbury, that I am not entirely reconciled to this abominable English climate. I-ah-that is to say, a man who has existed in groves of mango-ah-has lived on curry and chutnee-ah-with the thermometer standing doggedly at 102 in the shade, is-ah; but I daresay you understand."

"Oh, perfectly, Mr. - I think I have not the pleasure of knowing your name. "Who am I?" thought Mr. Thomas Bilbury. "My name," he said, after a slight pause, "is Tilbury."

"What a curious similarity," said his wife. "Yes; I can readily believe that people coming home from India, find this climate very trying at first even in summer. My husband writes that the heat in Calcutta has been excessive. Possibly, Mr. Tilbury, you may have called to give me some news of him? I hope so. I thought that his last letter was not written in very good spirits."

"That is satisfactory," thought Mr. Bilbury. "The lapse of two years has not altered her love for me."

some news of him, for a month ago I was at Calcutta."

"Indeed? How delightful!-Do sit down, Mr. Tilbury. It is very pleasant to much from women." meet any one who has seen my husband say that you have seen him. How was ly.

Mr. Bilbury was by this time much exercised in his mind as to what to say next. On the one hand, he was afraid to declare himself, for fear of frightening his wife; on the other, he rather enjoyed the situation. He therefore determined, for the present, to retain his incognito.

"He was," he said, with deliberat hesitation, "as well as could be expect

"As well as could be expected?" repeat ed Mrs. Bilbury with alarm. "Do you mean that he has been ill?"

"Well, not exactly ill," prevaricate Tom, who had not quite made up his mind as to what he should say.

"But I do not understand you. Tel me, please. What has happened to him?" Mr. Bilbury wondered what the end would be. He heartily wished that his wife would recognize him and settle the

"Nothing very serious," he said. "I dare-say he has told you that he has become very fond of tiger-shooting?" "Ah, tigers! Tell me, Mr. Tilbury,

tell me!" "Well, he went out tiger-shooting one day as usual-ah-he was accompanied only by his servant. They entered the a huge female tiger sprang upon your

written a few days earlier, in which Mr. and the victim was found faint from loss thought that I might hope for your Bilbury, among other matters, regretted of blood, with his right arm torn out at the sympathyto his wife that the pressure of business socket, his left eye destroyed, and the calf would not leave him at liberty for at least of his left leg-ah-deeply scored by the cruel claws of the ferocious monster."

"Dear me, how alarming!" commented ed so out of proportion to the gravity of the story, that Mr. Bilbury felt seriously bury, life, I assure you, would soon assume disappointed. "That fully accounts," mond Hill. Why he did not write or continued Lydia, "for his bad spirits. plain. Can you not make me happy, and His right arm-" "Yes, torn out at the socket, Mrs. Bil-

bury. He has learned to write with his "Ah! dreadful. And his left eye des

troyed?" "Yes; he wears a glass eye, poo

fellow!" "It must be agony. And the calf of his leg deeply scored by the cruel claws of the ferocious monster! Terrible misfortune! And when you left him, Mr. Tilbury, how was he? Will he survive? A new light seemed to break upon Mr. Bilbury. Did his wife want him to survive? He felt by no means sure of it.

"It is impossible to say with certainty. he said; "but you must hope for the best Let me beg of you, my dear Mrs. Bilbury, to keep up your spirits."

"Oh, Mr. Tilbury, I don't see why I should be miserable. There is very pleasant society down here at Richmond and, you know, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.'

Tom's worst suspicions were by this time more than confirmed. "The heartless woman!" he thought. "This is how she receives the news of my being mangled and disfigured." But still, unwilling to give up hope, he continued aloud: "Poor fellow. I assure you that in his delirium your name was very often on his lips." and took her by the hand. For an instant

"Indeed! Then he had not quite for gotten me." "Forgotten you?" repeated Tom, hi feelings for an instant getting the better of him. "Oh, no. I think that it is the mind, he awaited the advent of the wife lot of but few women to have a husband

so utterly devoted to her." "And of but few men to have a wife

"So charming," said Mr. Bilbury, I away to the door, where he stood, painfinishing the sentence.

"Oh, Mr. Tilbury!-but excuse me. Of course you will stay to luncheon. Do; to please me. You know that a woman hates solitude little less than smallpox. One moment. I will just go and give the necessary orders." And Mrs. Bilbury rose and quitted the room.

"Well, this is awful," reflected her nusband as soon as he was left alone. 'She doesn't recognize me; and apparentv she doesn't seem to care for me much She reminds me that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. That, I suppose, means that if I would only die and liberate her, she would promptly marry some one else. A nice instance of the faithlessness of woman! Perhaps I should do well to leave her at once, and never let her know the truth: but I can't do that. I love her still: indeed. I'm afraid I love her more than ever I did No. I will see this affair to the end. If his wife for an instant, and then hastily she is unfaithful. I will find her out, and

His meditations were cut short by the return of his wife, who informed him that she had ordered some luncheon, and that he must meanwhile do his best to amuse her, as there was no one else in the house except the servants. This style of conversation made Tom more and more reckless; and at once he launched out into an account of an imaginary moonlight picnic at Aden, where-he let it so appear-he had broken the hearts of several charming girls and upon the whole had behaved in a highly reprehensible manner.

"It must have been very delightful," said Mrs. Bilbury. "I wish I had been there! Sometimes we have very pleasant evenings here. Of course, I know every one in the neighborhood; and, as a married woman, I ask whom I like to my thirty-five to fifty per cent of alcohol house. You must come some night, Mr. Tilbury: and sup with us afterwards."

By this time Tom was perfectly frantic 'I'm afraid I shan't be here for long," he said bitterly. "I'm going abroad. I can not rest anywhere."

"You are worried, I see," said Mrs. Bil bury. "I can sympathize with you."

"Yes, family matters and disappoint ments, you know."

"Disappointments! But you are young and, if you will excuse me, not bad-look ing. Perhaps you have merely lost your heart to one of the young ladies at Aden. "Oh, no," he replied. "And, to tell "Yes," he said aloud. "I can give you the truth, I am doubtful whether any woman would be worth worrying about. "Don't be cynical," said Mrs. Bilbury. with a smile. "Perhaps you expect too

"I expect sympathy, fidelity and conso recently; for I gather from what you sideration," answered Mr. Bilbury grave

> "But, let me ask you, do you yourself indulge in those virtues? Ah! men are very inconsistute, I fear. However, I hope that you do not believe that women are bad as a rule."

"Well, I know to my cost that some are bad. Yes; some even betray their husbands."

"And in such cases I'm afraid that the husbands are also to blame." "I don't think so," said Tom, curtly. "But you are worrying yourself. I see,

What is it?" "Worrying myself? Not a bit," cried Mr. Bilbury. "I am glad to hear you say so," returned

although you try to affect indifference.

his wife. "I don't worry myself. Cosy suppers and---" "But the probable death of your hus

band," interlaculated Mr. Bilbury.

"Oh. I am philosophical. We only lived together for two days: we only knew each other for a few weeks. What am to him? What is he to me? Life is still before me."

"That is rather plain speaking," thought Tom. "I wonder whether she would like to get up a flirtation with me? I will draw her on a little." "Ah!" he said aloud, "you have happiness within your grasp, and you can make

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world another happy. It is not every man who 120 large pages, four pages new music, 1,000 is so fortunate as to meet with a woman CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia. | edy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. | n my family.

paralysis of the heart.

Bric-a-Brac Manufacture in Connecticut.

A veteran New York dealer in bric-ahis wife, and continued: "Oh, if I might hope for your sympathy, and look for in Connecticut. His attention being your regard and pity, my dear Mrs. Bilcalled to a mummy case, he said:

"My partner bought that thing. It is a genuine Egyptian mummy case, made in good old Connecticut. When I entered the classic shades of Hartford last year, and pursued my way through innocent looking hamlets to Fairfield and Saybrook in search of tall clocks and Puritanic cabinet work, I perceived that the old that finally the proprietor walked up to State was not free from guile in matter of furniture. "A Fairfield deacon brought forward a

couple of chairs which he said had been in an old Connecticut family for three generations. He would sell the set, six in all, for \$125. While we were haggling, my man had been on a tour of inspection around the place. He soon breathed a few words in my ear, and business was closed abruptly. It appeared that the deacon's barn was half full of make-believe old furniture, which he regularly peddled out to summer visitors. The socalled relics which this wicked deacon spread before me were ingeniously deceptive. I saw imitation worm holes (bored with a gimlet) in his furniture; there were many indentations and false mendings, and the stamped brass mountings had been touched up with file and hammer to make them look as though made by hand. He Had a cherry chest which I wanted to buy, until I saw that the bottom was clinched in with the Malleable Iron company's patent horseshoe nails. Of course he showed a vener able chair that Putnam had sat in-they all do that. The old general must have rested often in his remarkable career!"

"'The mummy casket?' Yes, I had forgotten. It is for a customer, and will stand in the corner of his library, labelled 'Rameses I.;' I suppose.' That man has a whole suit of plate armor of the eleventh We could not be happy. Good bye!" He century. 'Rare?' Slightly. Plate armor kissed her again and then moved slowly did not come into use until the year 1300. Complete armor of even the fifteenth century is hardly to be found outside of the Tower of London. But the sheet-iron shops do a large business nowadays."

The Bayonet Question.

We perceive in a Washington paper that there is some talk in military circles of introducing a new style of bayonet into the army, says Texas Siftings. It is a as he quickly returned to her. "You have painful thing to the soldier to have a new kind of bayonet introduced, particularly "No; I did not know you until you told after he has becomes accustomed to the triangular, or trowel, bayonet heretofore in use. The short, broad, triangular bayonet has several advantages possessed by bury were embracing each other so affecno other implement of death. After a of young men who get an insight into the hostile Indian, or any other foe of Uncle Sam's, has been bayoneted with the trowel a 'jack-pot' for four kernels of corn and therefore almost impossible to chronicle bayonet, he may not like it very much at what they said, but it is certain that they first, but he will never use any other kind forgave each other, and it is a matter of notoriety that there has since been no in his family. In case of necessity, the trowel is intended to be used as an entrenching tool. If a company of infantry, armed with the trowel bayonet, is about to be attacked in a large open A fresh barrel of raw whiskey is taken prairie, the soldiers can, in a few moin hand by the expert, who converts it in ments, throw up a breastwork almost as a few hours into old rye or bourbon, by a high as their heads. judicious admixture of oak shavings, Instead of doing away with the trowel burned sugar and glycerine. Sometimes

bayonet, other weapons that might serve two or three purposes should be furnished our callant soldiers. For turning flanjacks the trowel bayonet has no rival. With the ordinary long, narrow bayonet the soldier cannot possibly turn his flapjack without making a mess of it. In digging up mesquite roots for fuel on the boundless prairies of the west, the trowel bayonet is a perfect terror, so the soldiers say. Excellent as the trowel bayonet is it might be improved somewhat. We think that a kind of combined battle axe and pitchfork bayonet might be invented. It should be somewhat after the style of these table knives made for one-armed men, with a fork on the back of the knife, with which to impale the chunks of beef teak that have been cut into by the blade of the implement. A weapon of this kind in the hands of our soldiers would be very effective. It is also our opinion that a combined spade and revolver, a kind of revolving spade, might be invented, that would deliver a dozen shots a minute, and dig up a ten acre field while it is being re-

xperience, and merely call the attention General Sherman to these suggestions with less than one per cent of the juniper in a casual, offhand sort of way. not wish to be understood as dictating to the military authorites.

A Modest Suggestion

If the proud and scholarly State of Massachu setts, which puts so much Latin on every offi. cial State document, stamped upon it by its great seal, would put a bottle of Hunt's Remedy on its seal instead, it would be briefer and answer every purpose. There is a vigorous arm with a sword striking Latin blows and an Indian shooting Latin arrows. But Hunt's Remedy does more than this. It strikes blows in Latin, English, French and German, and in every language, against the most insidious and deadly enemies of the human frame, and shoots destructive arrows into disease. It especially wages war against kidney diseases, so commo to our afflicted humanity; and cures ailment of the kidneys, bladder, liver and urinary organs, and brings health again to the despairing If Massachusetts doesn't wish to change it. seal, Hunt's Remedy would be a significant de_ sign for the seal of some new State.

In clearing away the rubbish left by the destruction of the Eagle Hotel at Grand Rapids, the workmen founds pocketbook containing \$50 in greenbacks, \$4,400 in certificates of deposit and \$2,500 in bank shares; a diamond pin worth is diluted more or less, the various brands \$150, and a dress valued at \$100, all uninjured by fire, water or weather.

> WOLCOTT, N. Y. Nathan Knapp says:

s most frequently made by the simple mixture of oil of wormwood with alcohol Gents-I have been troubled with rheur and water, various essential oils being tism for several years to such a degree that I added to give pungency. Distilled found it impossible to attend to my business which is that of foundryman, and have been absinthe, well prepared from fresh matericonfined to the house and to my bed much of als, should be of a bright green color. Its the time. Have tried all sorts of remedies and effects are well known to be of the most have been treated by several doctors, all to no dangerous character, and result in nervourpose, until I finally heard of your Rheumaous exhaustion and partial or complete tic Syrup, and was induced to try it, and I am very happy to say, after the use of a few bot tles, I am as strong and as well as ever, and never feel a symptom like rheumatism any more. I ean cheerfully recommend your engravings each issue. Fifty cents per year; Rheumatic Syrup to all afflicted with rheums single copies, 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & tism, for it is certainly a most invaluable remThe Fresh Poker Player.

The other day a young man with a downcast expression on his face, and chew brac was interviewed the other day, as to | ing nervously on a tooth-pick, was walkbogus goods placed on the market, and ing hurriedly up and down the office of a told a curious story of some experience city hotel. Once he stepped up and looked over the register, and then he would walk towards the door and flatten his nose against the glass and gaze wildly out into the street. Then he would walk around some more and look at everyone in the room with a wild, haunted, anxious look, which showed plainly that he wanted to see some one, and wanted to see him bad, too. He kept up the circus so long him and said.

"What seeems to be the trouble, young man? You've either got to stop cantering around this office or get out, one or the other. I'd just as soon have a wild hyena tramping around the office. Lost a friend, going to have a fit, or what ails

"See here, mister," said the sad young man, as he took the tooth-pick out of his mouth, and spit at the spittoon with an excited, nervous effort, "I don't want you to get mad. I'm in trouble, the worst way, and I'm waiting for a friend who I know is in town, as I see his name on the register, and I want to see him and get him to help me out. I came down here last night, and I got into a little game of poker, and got 'done up.' and now I want home.

The hotel man told him that was all right, but to stop his pacing around, or around.

The young man walked out towards the door, and presently his friend came in, and the twain walked out the door and into each of the paper-lined holes; a third down the street, the nervous young 'man explaining to his chum how it was that he came to get "floored," and asking for a loan until he got home. The hotel man turned to a bystander

and said: "That's just the way it goes, and that

this winter. These young suckers from few dollars, and get in with the boys, and expect to play the eve-teeth out of them. and go back home with half the money in Milwaukee in their pants' pocket. I don't believe there's a bigger fool on earth than a voung man who has learned to play poker a little, and who gets mashed on the game, and has played with the other boys in his town for kernels of corn, out in the barn, Sundays, when the folks were at church, till he thinks he knows more about the game than the oldest gambles in the country. In every little town, al most, on earth, there is just such a gang game of poker, and get so they can open not blush, or come out of the game ahead when playing 'penny ante' with their chums, and ten chances to one there is one of the number who has more gall than the rest, who imagines himself a thoroughbred, and who makes up his mind to go to some large place and win a few hun dred dollars, and come home and make his chums' eyes hang out when he shows them his pile. He goes to work carrying in coal or driving team and saves up fifty or sixty dollars, and buys a ticket for some large city. He scorns the idea of purchasing a return trip ticket, as he thinks he will have a big stake when he gets ready to return home, and he can stand it better to pay railroad fare. Well, he gets to the city and hunts up some gam bling rooms that he has read about in the local paper, and he sits into a game along with a lot of old chaps old enough to be his father, and he thinks he has struck a snap, and wonders what such a crowd of old duffers know about poker, anyway He commences to play and the first thing he knows the old fellows make bets that causes the hair to stand, and his face turns red, and his shoes are full of the perspiration that leaks out of him as it would out of a tin water cooler. He thinks he ought to show what sand he has, as he used to at home, and he makes an effort to raise a baldheaded old party out of his boots by making a big bet, but when the 'show down' comes and he finds he has been betting against one of the biggest hands he ever saw in his life, he gets more nervous than ever, and he goes it blind, and it don't take more than a few minutes before he is laid out flatter than a tramp, the old duffers have got his money, and as they ask him to take a cigar or something to kind o' smooth it over, he feels sick, and wishes he had never seen a pack of cards. Then he does just what you saw that young fellow doing just now. Gets some fellow whom he happens to meet from his native place to loan him money enough to take him home, and he departs poorer, and a confounded sight wiser, than he was when he came to town. Oh, you bet I know how it is with this class of young men," and the hotel man sighed, and shook his head, and walked away .- Peck's Sun. DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

Dear Sir:-Some years ago I resolved never to give another testimonial respecting the nerits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, now Zoe-Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife, in her last two confinements, of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expecting confinement, and, to use her own language would not be without it, under such cir stances, for the world." J. H. P. N. B. The above letter is from a promine

Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address. R. PENGELLY & Co.

I have used N. H. Downs' Elixir in my fami

ly for years, and for coughs, colds, croup

and affections of the lungs always find it a sur and speedy remedy. It is not a humbug, like ome of the advertised nostrums. R. HOWARD, Judge of Probate.

JO D. HATCH, Mayor.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Dec. 28, 1881.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 26, 1882. I have used "Downs' Elixir" for many year and regard it as a superior remedy for cough and colds, one that I could not well part with Toy Torpedoes.

The regulation toy torpedo consists of a bit of gravel done up in a square of tissue paper with a mite of fulminate. The paper holds the gravel and fulminate together; the gravel gives weight to the torpedo, so that concussion is produced when it is thrown or dropped against a resisting substance, and the fulminate does the business. There are other kinds of toy torpedoes in which cement or some other substance stronger than tissue paper is used to confine the explosive, and they make a louder noise than the paper ones. They are less to be de plored, however, because their cost places them beyond the reach of many urchins. The toy torpedo is an abomination which is popularly believed to be the product of heathen ingenuity. The historical fact that the fire cracker-the nuisance second to the toy torpedo-was invented by the Chinese, has brought the race under the suspicion of originating many evils of which they are innocent. The name of the inventor of the toy torpedo is not known. He is believed to have perished miserably, after seeing his ill gotten gold turn to dross in his hand. His descendants are not likely to reveal the secret of his identity, which he guarded so closely till his death.

The active work in the making of toy torpedoes is done by little girls who are too young to comprehend the enormity of to see my friend and get him to help me their offense. Provided with the materials, one little girl will, in a single day, lay 5,000 or 6,000 squares of tissue paper over half inch holes in boards containing he would be obliged to shut him up in 202 holes each, and will punch the centers the coal shed until his "friend" came of the squares down into the holes with a plug; another little girl will shove up fulminate with a quill, and with another quill will poke a little of the substance little girl will scatter roofing gravel over the boards, filling up the little wells; and a fourth little girl will pick the papers containing the fulminate and gravel out of the holes and twist the edges of the paper together with a small daub of A hundred torpedoes are then makes the third case of that kind I've seen mixed with sawdust and done up in a round bunch with a paper covering, to be some little town come down here with a sold for a paltry sum to little boys and girls who desire to become enemies of humanity .- New York Sun.

Europe a Thousand Years Ago. In the year 800 after Christ, what was the state of Europe? The Goths, the Vandals, the Franks, the Huns, the Normans, Turks, and other barbarian hordes. had invaded and overthrown the Roman Empire, and had established various kingdoms upon its ruins. These hordes of savages had destroyed, not only all the works of civilization, but civilization itself. Ignorant as they were of everything that distinguishes and elevates human nature, they broke up the schools, ruined the monuments, abolished arts and manufactures, prevented commerce, and reduced the conquered nations to their own conditions, inaugurating in the completest manner the reign of brute force and mental darkness. If they afterward espoused Christianity, they moulded it to their own savage superstition, till at last naught was left of the divine dispensation but its name to cover the most degrading idolatry and.demonism. At the time we begin our specific examination we find that, in the then so-called Christian nations, there existed no science worthy of the name, no hools whatever. Reading, wri ciphering were separate and distinct trades. The masses, the nobility, the poor and the rich, were wholly unacquainted with the mysteries of the alphabet and the pen. A few men, known as clerks, who generally belonged to the priesthood, monopolized them as a special class of artists. They taught their business only to their seminarists, apprentices; and beyond themselves and their few pupils no one knew how to read and write, nor was it expected from the generality, any more than it would be nowadays, that everybody should be a shoemaker or a lawyer. Kings did not even know how to sign their names, so that when they wanted to subscribe to a written contract, law, or treaty which some clerk had drawn up for them, they would smear their right hand with ink, and slap it down upon the parchment, saving "Witness my hand." At a later date, some genius devised the substitute of the seal, which was impressed instead of the hand, but oftener besides the hand. Every gentleman had a seal with a peculiar device thereon. Hence the sacramental words now in use, "Witness my hand and seal," affixed to modern deeds, serve at least the purpose of reminding us of the ignorance of the middle ages.

Almost Insane and Cured.

Most of the eminent doctors in the East, as well as several of the medical faculty in New York City," writes Rev. P. P. Shirley of Chicago, "failed to help our daughter's epilepsy, which began to show signs of turning into insanity. By the good providence of God we tried paritan Nervine, and it cured her." Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

In the New England Farmer we find the following, which is vouched for as a sure way to prevent damage by crows: "Two gills of tar, dissolved by turning on to it boiling water; stir one minute then put in the corn; stir one minute, and drain off the water; mix in a little plaster of Paris and stir a minute or two, and it will separate as readily as dry corn. Let the corn be spread thin till cool, and then it will come, whether planted soon of

twelve months afterwards. "Unless a person sees it done, he is afraid to put corn into boiling water (and it should not be, unless you stir it all the time it is in), and if the water does not boil it will not cover the corn so as to make it offensive to birds. I have prepared it for a goodly number of persons, without failure, and I have known of instances where they have done it themselves and failed, and when I examined it, the cause was found to be that it was on account of the water only being warm.

A Lawyer's Testimony.

During eight years my attacks of dyspensis were so terrible that I often had to stop business. Parker's Ginger Tonic built me up from almost a skeleton to the perfect health I now njoy. J. Jerolomon, Lawyer, N. Y. City.

"What, "No, th noise at 1 nails in plain." "Don't that thing his lanter before; " with a mu him alway subsequen to the mul We never stripes. I and they a They nev either whe They are t

a giraffe m their neck diphtheria idea of the in your m throat and required f indeed a di so easily a tion." "This watchman, animals, "

posed, a H sacred bull the Pope." "Is he v lous report "Yes, he more sacre reverence only equall Having 1

animals the come upon their cages and he and railing tha from the sp for the usu mals, but n had though cage back o both of the was the gre It only re with good 1 agerie. Th

emu was th call. The r mild form o way. And record it, t that were en apparatus fo their pipes ing to see noise. It w any light, to make a

A MAY-TIME IDYL.

Up in the morning when the skies are red, 1 smell soap on the stairway; There's a big tub of suds by the side of the bed, And it sounds down stairs like a fair day, There's somebody scrubbing the apstairs hall, And I see a mop through a winder; It smells and sounds like it did last fall,

There's nobody here that can hinder. What to him was love or hope? What to him was joy or care? He stepped on a plug of Irish soap The girl had left on the topmost stair; And his feet flew out like wild, flerce things, And he struck each stair with a sound like

And the girl below with the scrubbing things, Laughed like a fiend to see him come

For what is life when the heart is dead, And the man is tumbling adown the stair? Now on his back, and now on his head, To land on the legs of an upturned chair? To clutch with a fierce, unhelping grasp At the slipping balusters flying by? To drop, at the end, with a strangling splash In a washtub full of suds and lye?

Better, a thousand times and more, That a man should sleep his whole life through And startle the day with a nightly snore, And scorn the sparkle of morning dew. Why should he rise from his deep-breathed sleep, With his outstretched hands to feel and grope, To flounder and flop and crawl and creep
Through the treacherous swirls of the slimy soap?

Midnight in a Menagerie.

It was the hour of night when churchvards yawn and everybody except newspaper men is asleep that a Tribune reporter approached the big tents in Brooklyn in which Barnum's big show lay sleeping. The cheerful calm of the cemetery had fallen over the city, and except in the vicinity of the tents no sound was heard save the last sob of an East River wave as it died among the piers. The moon was full-unusually full. Not even the thunder of the policeman's foot broke the calm. Having some curiosity to see and hear the animals in a menagerie at midnight, the reporter aroused the watchman and entered the tent. The watchman betrayed some surprise at the early hour of the call, and assured the reporter that the entertainment would not commence for some time yet. Having finally warmed the cockles of the walchman's heart, the reporter started with him on a tour of inspection. All the lights had been put out, and only the flicker of a lantern prevented the watchman and the reporter from stumbling over the elephant's trunks. "Don't talk so loud," said the watch-

man; "you'll wake the oudad." "The what?" said the reporter.

"The oudad," replied the watchman; "that's what they call it; he's a lovely bird and has a voice like a buzz saw. And when he buzzes, gosh! So let him sleep,' and the watchman silently led the way past the oudad. "Cheese it," broke out the watchman.

again. "Do you hear that?" An elephant had evidently kicked his companion "Are the elephants apt to be very rest-

less at night?" "Oh, very. And when an elephant is

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restless, there's a good deal that's restless They sleep on one side till that's tired and then they flop over on the other. That was a flop over we just heard."

What's this?" asked the reporter. pointing to something in the path.

"That," replied the watchman, following up the obstacle with his lantern, seems to be part of a camel. But where's the rest of him? Oh, here it is. They stretch out well, don't they? Those are magnificent humps-made expressly for this circus, too. They are harmless. What, the humps?"

'No, the camels. And they make no noise at night unless they find shingle nails in their food. Then they complain.

"Don't get too near the business end of that thing," said the watchman, lifting up his lantern so that it was even darker than before; "that's a mule. Never interfere with a mule's plans, and in approaching him always allow for a contraction and subsequent expansion of the muscles. Next to the mule are the zebra-striped ponies. We never venture to use soap on those stripes. Here are some very rare things. and they are as queer as they are rare. They never make the slightest noise, either when pleased or when frightened. They are the giraffes. No one ever heard diphtheria! You can get something of an idea of their length of neck by picturing in your mind's eye four yards of sore throat and the amount of vinegar and salt required for one gargle. The giraffe is indeed a difficult thing to keep; he dies so easily and almost without provocation."

"This animal here," continued the watchman, still walking by the stalled animals, "is not as you might have sup posed, a Harlem goat. No, this is the sacred bull. It is said he was taken from

"Is he very sacred?" asked the incredu lous reporter.

"Yes, he's extremely sacred. He gets more sacred every day. The amount of reverence he inspires in his keepers is only equalled by that of the mule."

Having reached the end of the stalled animals the watchman announced by the twist of his lantern that he was about to come upon the ferocious wild beasts in their cages. He then put out the lantern, and he and the reporter sat down on the railing that protects the caged animals from the spectators. It was a liltle early for the usual midnight roar of the animals, but not half so early as the visitors had thought, for soon there came from a both of them out of a week's growth. It was the greeting of an African lion.

It only required the roar of one lion with good lungs to start the whole menagerie. That beautiful bird called the emu was the first to reply to the lion's. call. The reply was nothing more than a mild form of sneeze, but it went a great keeps ahead of the sound. No use whateverway. And in less time than it takes to record it, the congregation of animals that were endowed with any sort of an apparatus for making a racket had tuned their pipes and were blowing and bellowing to see which could make the most noise. It was a lively place to be without any light. But that did not seem who has apparently got out of bed on the wrong

mals. The baboon barked and the rhi nocerous grunted. And the louder they barked and grunted the louder the lions and tigers roared. Then the elephants joined in the general disorder, and when they united in the chorus there was no rest for the wicked. One elephant is usually considered sufficient to supply one family with all the noise it wants; but when twenty elephants lift up their voices in one sympathetic lamentation nothing but the deepest coal mine could ever furnish a safe harbor or a sure retreat. Add to this the hair-splitting noises of the cockatoos and the macaws, the mournful lowing of the Nubian rhinoceros and the unparalleled snore of the hippopotamus and the effect is appalling. The watchmar looked at the reporter and the reporter eyed the watchman. Neither could speak. And it would not have made any difference if they had spoken. They might have roared till they were black in the face, and still not have made themselves heard. Each grasped the other's hand and bolted for the entrance with as much haste as though pursued by the whole menagerie."-N. Y. Tribune.

VARIETIES.

A NEW AQUEDUCT .- Alderman O'Shaughnessy—They say there is a dale o' money in this akweduk. Alderman O'Grady-Phat is an akweduk

anyhow? Alderman O'Rourke-I didn't know you were

that ignorant. Sure it's to bring wather to the Alderman Flynn-Is it anything like buck

ets, mebbe? Alderman Casey-Faith! It's like a long been tunnel, only runnin' in undther the counthry

for miles or more. Alderman O'Flannigan-Phwat do they want wid more wather? Phwy don't they dhraw phwat they want out o' the hydrant?

Alderman O'Brien-To dhrink, ye fool! Alderman Rafferty-Begorra! 'Twill rui our saloons

Alderman Rooney-Arrah! It isn't to drink they want it; it's to wash wid.

Chorus-Phwat's that? Alderman Finnegan-Annyhow, they say there's a power o' boodle in the buildin' av it: so yous needn't bother about wat they'll do

Alderman Kelly-Thrue for you! These Am erikins is ixpinsive divils. Alderman O'Toole-Indade they are; an

luk at the chake of 'em. Some of 'em sez the ought to have our places on the Board of Al dermin.

Chorus-Phwatt!!

Alderman O'Donohue-Tare an' ouns! Am ing us! Phwat right have they riki. here! it we let 'em vote and pay taxes They'll akin' the bread out of our mouth

Alderman Murphey-Have no fear. They must vote the way the bosses say, or not at all an' sure the bosses don't want any wather drinkin' Yankees as aldhermin. Av they wont dhrink at our bars, bedad they must pay roundly for the next wather they'll get. Chorus-Thrue for you! Whose trate is it?-

THE "Man About Town" of the N. Y. Star s responsible for the following: A Wall Street canine peddler offered to sell

Bill Travers a beautiful terrier, but bred se fine as to be a mere midget. Bill asked: "Wh-a-at is he g-g-ood f-for?" "He is a splendid ratter, Mr. Travers," was

"We-ell," said Bill, "you bring him to my

-h-ouse to-night and I'll b-b-buy him. In the evening man and dog were at Travers ouse. In the center of the library was a porcelain vase covered over with cloth, and sur rounding it were it a score of personal friends. "P-p-p-ut your d-dog in there," said Trav-

The owner of the valuable purp did so, and awaited results. In a few moments an unearthly shriek came from the vase, and, looking down, the company saw a finely-bred terrier being shook at will by an enraged rodent. The owner of the dog was friend Travers said:

"H-h-how m-m-uch did you say you would t-t-t-ake for that d-d-d-og?" "Fifty dollars is my price, Mr. Travers," wa

"F-f-f-ifty d-d-d-ollars for the d-d-dog

Why, I'll s s-s-ell you my r-r-r at for t-t-twenty Amid a peal of boisterous laughter man and dog disappeared.

A CLERGYMAN, a widower, recently created quite a sensation in his household, which consisted of seven grown-up daughters. The reverend gentleman was absent from home for a giraffe murmur. Observe the length of number of days, visiting in an adjoining countheir necks. What a winter resort for ty. The daughters received a letter from their father which stated that he had "married s widow with six sprightly children," and that

he might be expected home at a certain time The effect of the news was a great shock to the happy family. The girls, noted for their neekness and amiable temperaments, seemed another set of beings; there was weeping and wailing and tearing of hair, and all manner of naughty things said. The tidy house was neglected, and when the day of arrival came the house was anything but inviting. At las the Rev. Mr. X. came, but he was alone. He greeted his daughters as usual, and, as he viewed the neglected apartments, there was a a merry twinkle in his eye. The daughters were nervous and evidently anxious. At last the eldest mustered courage and asked:

"Where is our mother?" "In heaven," said the good man.

"But where is the widow with six childre rhom you married?" "Why, I married her to enother man, m dears," Le replied, delighted at the success of

his joke. An Englishman was bragging of the speed of English railroads to a Yankee traveler seated at his side in one of the cars of a "fast train"

in England. The engine bell was rung as the train neared the station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two."

'What's that noise?" innocently inquire he Yankee. "We are approaching a town," said the cage back of them a noise that startled Englishman; "they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to the station or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I

suppose they haven't invented bells in Americ "Why, yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so 'tarnal fast that the train always the sound never reaches the village till after

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman. "Fact," said the Yankee; "had to give up bells."

BREAKFAST at home.

the train gets by."

"Well, madame," said the head of the house. to make any differences to the ani-side, "what have you got for breakfast this good investment .- N. Y. Taylor.

morning? Boiled eggs, eh? Seems to me you never have anything but boiled eggs. Boiled Erebus! And what else, madame, may l

"Mutton chops, my dear," says the wife, "Mutton chops!" echoes the husband, bursting into a peal of sardonic laughter "Mutton chops! I could have guessed it. By the living jingo, madame, if ever I eat another meal inside of this house-" and jamming on

ask 217

mutton chop!"

his hat and slamming the door, the aggrieved man bounds down the steps and betakes himself to the restaurant. "What'll you have, sir?" says the walter, politely handing him the bill of fare. "Ah!" says the guest, having glanced over

A CLERGYMAN, who was supplying for the day a pulpit which was decked with "artificials," happened to bring into his sermon an illustration on the growth of the flower from the seed. To clinch the illustration with the very best effect he reached to a basket of flowers which stood near the pulpit, and was about to "the rich colors of this dainty flower. Note its delicate fragrance. It grew from a little seed no larger than the head of a pin." Just then, with thumb and finger, he laid hold of the stem of the delicate, dainty and presumedly fragrant thing, with a view to removing it from the basket and holding it up to view. Great was his sudden disgust to find the stem made n the next moment the horrid revelation was a lot of counterfeits, he looked as if green potato-worms had suddenly crawled upon him from out of the pulpit desk. The congregation smiled, and the minister pushed on with his sermon as best he could.

to the New Bedford Sentinel, as a gentleman was driving into town, he was hailed mysterihis house. The gentleman reined up, and the farmer accosted him with the remark:

"Mr. —, can you change a bill for me? My women want to go into town shopping, and if I give them this bill they will spend every

of large denomination before his eyes, expressed his doubts of being able to render the required accommodation. However, when the armer produced the bill and showed that it was of the denomination of \$1, and said he wanted to give the women 50 cents, the gentleman's tears vanished, and he changed the bill them to kill one for family consumption, and drove away smiling to himself audibly.

How the Cincinnati Enquirer found this out s a mystery: "And what, in the name of goodness, is

mething into the room and dropped it at her

"David Davis," said the lady, sternly,

when you bring me your shirt I will sew on a fond and dutiful wife; but just now, sir, I fat cattle. The idea ought to grow in must insist upon your removing this circus other communities. In mutton, too, we canvass from my apartment."

Student:-"Waiter, has my friend Muller

"Bah Jove!" exclaimed young Dudiboi

they asked the old soldier. And the colonel replied: "Retreat! I never retreat! I always advance into the thick of fighting. I summer in a New Jersey boarding-house."

hat he was struck with one of Mr. Hall's

neck. After a reflective pause, he said: "hink if one of us gets off I could ride bet A hotel boaster, who was vaunting his knowl

Miss Rosebud's Partner .- "Were you at Mrs

"All right, the clothes are done up in tip

"An right, the clothes are done up in tiptop style. Couldn't you call in Saturday
night after your pay?" "Not if I leabs de clo's,
boss." Not if you leave the clothes! Why not?"
"Because you ain't neber at home when you
has a clean shirt to yer back, an' hit wouldn't
do me no good to call Saturday.

'He preaches the gospel, but doses not keep

ground," said the lawyer. "And a la are sometimes hung six feet above it," re ed the doctor.

Mrs. David Davis doesn't seem to master all

A Good Investment

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it broke up my cough and cured her neu-

A MATTER OF DIET.

farmers among his subscribers to send him the genuine bill of fare in their families, for one week, for the purpose of seeing if some new and inexpensive dishes might not be found among them. Many of his readers complied with the request, and he it "let me see? Bring me two boiled eggs and a the fact that the "basic idea" of all was fried salt pork.

In many families pork is almost the only meat; as ham, sausage, or uncompromising "pork" it comes on the table certainly twice, frequently three times a day; and it is a matter of pride to boast of never being "out of pork." Too frequent ly the meat is not sufficiently cooked, and pluck from it a pretty flower. "See," said he, is sent to the table swimming in its own fat, by courtesy called gravy, which is liberally served as a substitute for butter. Lard pie-crust and doughnuts reeking with the abomination of Israel, are also freely eaten, and the family come out in the spring, after wintering on a pork diet, with pasty, sallow complexions, dependof wire enwrapped with green muslin. When ing on patent medicines for relief from biliousness, indigestion and disordered dawned on his mind that the whole basketful livers. The metropolitan waiter at a country inn bewildered the infrequent guest by propounding "Ram, lamb, sheep or mutton?" to hide the deficiencies of the menu, but the farmer's wife can hardly ring as many changes on her "basic idea."

THE typically prudent farmer seems to live | The men, by vigorous and constant outin Massachusetts. A few days ago, according door work, counteract to a considerable extent the effects of such greasy, indigestible food, but the women, with less of out ously while passing through Dartmouth by a door air, and in rooms too often impropfarmer who had posted himself out of sight of erly ventilated, so that they not only eat pork, but breathe it, feel the consequences more acutely.

will be the "stand by" because it can be The gentleman, with visions of a bank note kept without the aid of a refrigerator and in "quantities to suit consumers." But there seems to be no need of making it the so well accustomed are they to regard pork the "one thing needful;" and superfluous roosters are generally destined for market, rather than the gridiron, by thrifty housewives with an eye to the this?" asked Mrs. Davis, as the Senator lugged | chicken money. But it would be far more to the health of the family to market the swine, and eat the beef and greatly obliged if you will sew on a button for poultry. A farmer at Lexington not long which an association of farmers supplied themselves with fresh meat every week.

Chaff.

A little fellow, three years old, who had never eaten frosted cake, asked at the table for a piece of "that cake with plastering on it." believe he has just paid and left." Student—"Paid, did you say? Then it wasn't Muller."

"the weathah is getting so mild, yer know, that I must have the ferrule taken off my cane. It's too beastly heavy for a warm day, yer "Where do you retreat to in the summer?"

Rev. Dr. Hall said that every rock was a ser-mon, when a boy was stealing apples from Mr. Hall's orchard. When the boy's father sub-sequently asked him why he limped, he replied

A small boy of four summers and the was seated rather uncomfortably on the horse's

A notel boaster, who was valuating his knowledge of the world before a crowd of new comors, was asked by a wag at his elbow if he had ever been in Algebra. "Oh, yes, certainly," said he; "I passed through there on top of a stage, about a year ago."

In the Patriarche's he said to Miss Rosebud at the Patriarche's ball. "Oh, no, she answered; "Pm a debutante this winter."
"Are you?" he exclaimed: "why, somebody
told me your folks were Episcopalians!"

A Michigan young man has got a judgment against a girl for the presents he made her when they thought they would marry, but the girl has appealed. The case is of the highest importance, as, if the judgment of the lower court is affirmed, many a hearty young lady will have to meet numerous old ice cream bills.

The Bishop of Oxford having sent round t The Bishop of Oxford having sent round to the church wardens in his diocess a circular of inquiries, among which was, "Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and is his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" the warden of Wallingford replied:

A district attorney who was cross examining a doctor on a criminal trial exclaimed petulantly: "A docter should be able to give his opinions without mistakes!" "He is as well able as a lawyer!" retorted the doctor. "A doctor's mistakes are buried six feet under the "And a lawyer's

"Ma, what is a grass widow?" asked a Har-lem youth who had been reading in the papers about a person of that description. "Well, my boy, I can't explain it exactly," replied the mo ther. "I'll bet I know, anyhow," said the smart youngster. "Well, tell me." "A grass widow is a female woman whose husband died of hay fever," he exclaimed. Then he went ut in the kitchen and rubbed the cat's nose with red penper. with red pepper.

t once the grand proportions of the career tpon which she has entered. Looking forth rom the hotel window at Aiken the other norning, she observed: "I fear I shan't be able to get out to-day, David; there's a big mist rising and it must be very damp." The Judge, after taking an observation, said reasuringly, "That isn't mist, dear; it's only one of my summer vests that I told the chambermaid to hang out last night."

The Household.

Some years ago the editor of a well known journal requested the wives of the afterward expressed his astonishment at

tainty.

Silkworm eggs are sold for \$5 per ounce;

usually sold unreeled. Considerable mis-

apprehension seems to exist as to the

value of the cocoons. They are worth

from ninety cents to \$1 40 per pound,

laid down in Philadelphia-expense paid

by the producer-in lit takes from 350 to

1,000 to weigh a pound, depending on the

Now we do not say there is "no money"

in silk culture, but we do say that it is

not to be had without hard and constant

work, care, and attention. There are also

as many risks to be run as in any other

business, and we do not believe it an em-

ployment suited to the climatic conditions

of this State. We may set it down as an

axiom that there is no business in which

one can coin money, without giving an

adequate return in brain or muscle. Silk

culture is much recommended as a light,

easy employment, giving large returns for

little outlay and work, but if any one

thinks that there is much that is "light"

in getting up at 4 A. M. to feed 40,000 silk-

worms, and repeating that process at in-

tervals till 11 P. M., they are quite welcome

to try it. The "returns" may be "large"

but unless figures can be made to lie, we

AMONG THE VINES.

With my crisp new FARMER I hear a

busy Bee humming among spring flowers.

and dipping into memories of the past,

pictures of beauty and sweetness, proving

a lasting benefit to humanity, and that

lowers are not only a source of strengt

The few days of sunshine have close

the eyes of the crocus for this spring, and

we have only memories of those numerous

tufts of striped leaves crowned with blue,

white, orange, and variegated cups, defy-

ing frost and even snow. But we may be

consoled for their absence by the greater

show of hyacinths of every imaginable

hue, and increased beauty and fragrance.

Tulins, too, double as roses, or beautifully

marked single flowers; many of the double

have odors spicy and sweet like carnation;

and I know they have not their equals in

richness and variety of coloring. But

here I have been lost in the bulb garden

when I purposed only speaking a few

An especial favorite with me is Adlumia

or Alleghany vine. It is a quite hardy

biennial and is one of the most delicate in

flower and foliage, with the one exception

of the Cypress vine, which it does not in the

least resemble, and not even the Morning

Glory can outrun it in a race over a trellis.

The seeds germinate slowly, and must be

sown in shade and moisture. I scatter

them under the leaves of Columbine or

Delphinium and when once established it

will be "on hand" from self-sowing.

Speaking of the possibilities of the Tro-

ngolum. I have used them in many ways

They do well used for winter, started

from cuttings from any most admired

color one may have. Seed catalogued as

white I tried last year, but they were the

creamy whiteness of old lace, and a desir

able contrast with the gaudy colors

flaunted by other varieties. Tropwolum

trained where any climber can accommo

will keep nicely dried off at the proper

time, the vines cut away, and set in a dry

can be preserved in the cellar in dry sand.

I cannot remember when I first saw and

admired its clusters of bright scarles

bloom set in ovals of pale green; and

knowing by long acquaintance its con-

Major is an excellent climber and is easily

words of climbers.

and comfort, but are teachers as well.

can hardly "see it."

food, health and care given the worm.

about 40,000 worms. They are to be hatched in a room kept at a temperature of voracious eaters, devouring twice their four to six times per day, and at first the leaves must be chopped for them. The first feed must be given at four or five o'clock in the morning, the last at eleven o'clock at night. They molt, or change their skin, four times, and at these periods are especially liable to be attacked by dangerous, and eat twice as much as before the litter remaining on the frames is very offensive. The travs must be kept clean. the temperature even, ventilation good, and ants, mice and birds consider the worms especial tid-bits, and must be carefully guarded against. As the average woman is not so fond of worms as to care to have their companionship, there must be a room devoted to the purpose, and to be dignified by the name of "cocoonery." When they are ready to spin their cocoons, they begin to crawl about, and one is never quite certain where they may not be found; fro.n the time of hatching till spinning is about thirty days. It would hardly be possible to banish steamed to kill the crysalis within, which pork entirely from the farmer's table; it would otherwise cut through the woven him peopled with ghostly forms, each one coverlet and spoil the sale. The cocoons done by prepared machinery; they are

essential of all our meals. "The cattle upon a thousand hills" might belong to some farmers, and it would never occur to button for you with pleasure, as becomes a and also created a home market for their have another nutritious meat, too seldom used. "Tastes woolly?" Indeed it does not, if it is properly dressed. There are It is a good consolation to see a plumber of they increase or engender scrofulous store. diseases, as does pork. It is a singular fact that with every re-

quisite at their command, comparatively few farmers have good gardens. Yet a good garden is literally "half a living;" it is all the difference between a palatable and healthy diet, and a "hog and tater' regimen. Only a pretense is made, the garden is planted in half a day, with the feeling that so much time has been lost "to please the women," and if the spot is ever "tickled with a hoe" in time to "laugh with a harvest" before snow flies, it is because the women wield that useil implement, or do talking enough to make further concession necessary to 'keep peace in the family." We never met a farmer yet who did not appreciate good things to eat; we have known more than one, as he helped himself to another saucer of green peas, and "backed up" for a second half-hemisphere of raspberry tart at a neighbor's table, to say between mouthfuls: "We haven't any garden; somehow I never have time to fool with one." Every woman knows how it lightens her work to have a well tilled garden at command, and how its benefits are not confined to summer only, but bridge the winter in the shape of canned and dried fruits and vegetables. About all the material comfort we get out of this life comes from what we eat and wear: these we take as we go along. What says

Pope: "What riches give us let us now inquire; Meat, fire and clothes; what more? meat, clother and fire.

If this is all we get, we might as well get the most good out of it, might we not? especially if it costs only a little time and trouble.

There is yet time to make garden, time to make provision for a healthy diet and give the pork barrel a rest. Good eating conduces to health, good health is essential to full happiness, therefore good eating is essential to happiness. This may not be a philosophical syllogism, nevertheless the deduction is axiomatic. Go, therefore, and plant a garden, and then attend to it in proper season, and you shall be both healthy and happy.

SILK CULTURE.

If there were any doubt as to the inclination of women to help themselves by date itself. Madeira vines, unless given every means within their power, the eager an abundance of air (they do best out of questioning which follows fast upon each | doors) rarely if ever bloom, and it seems a and every hint at any employment which pity to lose those feathery sprays laden promises moderate money returns and with the odors of Mignonette. A few can be pursued at home, would prove the | bulbs planted in plenty of rich soil, with contrary. "What can I find to do?" is string to twine upon, will grow twenty or the question of every woman who has thirty feet of vine, and this and its flowers leisure and little money; not work, but the | will be found fine for evening decoration, want of it, adequately rewarded, is her and if carefully handled will retain its great grievance. Several conundrums in beauty nearly as well as Ivy. The roots the shape of inquiries about silk culture, its possibilities in Michigan, its methods and returns, have been propounded to the cellar in the pot or box in which they are Household editor; "tell me all about it," grown. The roots of the Scarlet Runner being the request of one correspondent. In reply we may say that we have no and ensure much larger flowers and knowledge of any one in Michigan who foliage. One more climber I will mention sengaged in this work, and that it is our and that the scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. mpression that it cannot be successfully carried on in our latitude. The natural food of the silkworm is the leaf of the ralgia and baby's dysentery she thought it a mulberry, that of Morus multicaulis (many stemmed) being preferred, because of its stancy and endurance, I look upon it as ker's Hair Balsam.

abundant leaf supply, while in Italy and an old and tried friend. I made the old France, the white mulberry (Morus alba) is house a beautiful spot wherever it clamgrown almost exclusively. The worms bered on its walls. That old house was will eat the leaves of the osage orange, a rare trellis for climbers, and many a but though authorities differ, the general rose and vine adorned it. Sprays of opinion seems to be that the cocoons are honeysuckle often looked in at the upper smaller and the silk less firm when thus windows, and others venturing still farther fed. The first essential, then, is food for clambered upon the roof. But its the worm. The osage orange, not infrebranches layered in the soil until there are dozens of thrifty young plants well rooted, which I will send promptly for 20c. per quently used as a hedge plant and also not infrequently killed out by our severe root (if sent for very soon) packed in moss winters, may "fill the bill," but the muland postage paid. berry is too tender in a northern climate AARON'S WIFE. to be relied upon with any degree of cer-

FENTON, May 9th.

GHOSTS.

How many times our blood is sent creeping through our veins with a thrill 70 degrees; the implements needed are not of terror, and a suspicious paleness many, being simply feeding trays and a blanches the face, as we listen to tales of piece of netting. But trouble begins as ghosts and haunted houses, which are soon as the worms are hatched; they are recounted with such minuteness of detail and circumstance, that the air of probaown weight daily, and must be fed from bility pervading the story thrills us with uncanny feelings, even against our better judgment. But we find in the false generally a dis-

torted mirror of the true; and it is true that every house is haunted, and ghosts pervade all lives and places; and it is true, likewise, that loneliness and darkness disease, the last period being particularly favor the materializing of these shadows. See that old man as he sits in his chair before the open fire. He smiles as his gaze is fixed on the glancing flames, and memory helps fancy to form pleasing pictures in the glowing embers. But the fire dies out, and with it the pleasant fancies. Now all is changed, the ghosts of the past appear and tread in procession before him. The follies and wrongs of early life, the mistakes and shortcomings of mature years, all clamor for a hearing and if crime has stained his life, its ghoulish face is most prominent of all. Now he must stand face to face with all these, and as each picks at his heart, or leers at him from the wavering darkness After the cocoons are spun, they must be he can hardly hold his peace or believe

are then ready to reel, which must be him for the misdeeds of the vanished past. Did you ever enter a deserted house alone, and amid the falling shadows of evening sit down to muse of what those have the Largest Stock and Best Variety in walls might have witnessed? If not, try it once and you will confess to youself, if to no one else, that "haunted houses" are of a truth no fancy picture.

himself alone. The darkness seems to

commissioned to wreak vengeance on

If the young could only realize how certainly every mistake, every folly, every deviation from the path of right would conjure up a ghost to haunt their future. how carefully would they guide their footsteps and how eagerly would they seek to lay up a store of good deeds that might distil refreshing dews of happy content and pleasant retrospect through all future life.

Broken promises, unfulfilled obliga-

tions, unkind deeds, good resolutions delayed or never carried into practice; each as it passes into the past voices a ghost that will never "down at our bidding," but will ever be on the alert, mocking all our endeavors to escape, calling us to a reproachful account for its existence. There is but one way in which these voiceless, pulseless, impalpable but yet potent forces can be conciliated and made companionable. Recognizing the frailty of human nature and the failure of all human endeavor, with sincere repentance

for all past failures in intent and deed, turn to the future and with an eye single to sincerity of purpose in all undertakings, and implicit reliance and trust in the one friend, we may shake hands with the ghosts of the past and make them helpthat pure and wholesome enjoyments are ers in the work of the future. A. L. L.

GREENFIELD, May 5th. SALT-RISING BREAD.

Some theorists claim that whatever his

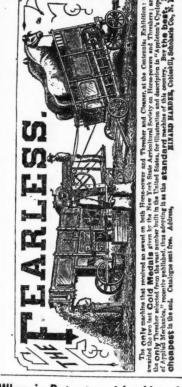
superficial acquirements may be, every person ought to understand one thing thoroughly. Should this question prove to be one of the tests at the Judgment, when my time comes I shall certainly have to answer. "Salt-rising bread." for there is nothing in all the culinary or any other art which I feel so sure of as I do of good bread. In the olden time when the rising had to be kept warm six or seven hours before becoming light, the task was a slow one and the baking pretty apt to fall in the afternoon, but with the Vanderbilt railroad came the era of "railroad emptiens" and now the crisp fresh loaves may be brought from the oven in time to grow cool for the noon-day dinner. We at first supposed that these "emptiens' must be made of middlings mixed with a little ginger, sugar, and salt, and scalded in the mixing so that it took them all day to rise, and would keep good for a week or more. This is all true yet, but I prefer to mix a little up with a pinch of salt and warm water the night before the breadbaking, and use it but once. It is equally good made of graham flour, corn meal or middlings. None of these cheap and common materials were within reach this spring, so I took a dish of wheat bran, added a little salt and poured hot water on it and set it where it would keep warm. In the morning it gave forth the fermented sound familiar to housekeeping ears; I drained the liquid off into my rising and found the experiment so satisfactory that I have used it ever since. The bread is so fine in quality for this reason that I imagine it returns a part of the missing elements of the grain.

I always sift the flour before using and scald a part of it, except when the wheat has been grown, then I omit the scalding water, mix harder and bake longer in order to be so it from height existing a second to the stomator of the sto or middlings. None of these cheap and

water, mix harder and bake longer in order to keep it from being sticky. A careful baker will find a great deal of difference in even what is called good flour, and often vary her treatment to meet it, but I think that to keep it at an even temperature, one just safely below scalding heat, is one great point in making bread, the slightest chill retards its progress, injures its quality and is liable to prove fatal to the desired rise; another is to sponge, mold, and bake at just the right time—that is, as soon as it is light enough, instead of letting it wait until something else is attended to. 10 A. H. J.

THOMAS, May 9th.

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Thoroughpin.

thoroughpin, for which you have assigned no cause. In an animal so young hered itary predisposition is indicated, unless the animal was injured in breaking to harness, or from abuse in driving. When we say abuse we do not mean intentional, but due to lack of knowledge of the power of endurance of an animal undeveloped or matured. Our experience justifies the assertion that no colt should be broken to harness until it has attained its fourth year, and even then it is not of mature age, hence more liable to injury, more particularly in the hock joint. If this rule was observed we would have better animals at 15 and 20 years old than we now have at eight or ten years of age. The treatment we would have recommended in the first place would have been cold water compresses, or folded cloth large enough to cover the enlargements, inside and out, and retained in place by a truss made for the purpose, which is expensive, or a leather socket molded to the joint and secured by straps and buckles. The compresses are then saturated with cold water, and when proper ly adjusted are held in place by the leather socket. If the animal is not a valuable one, even this simple treatment will not pay, as it requires close attention in keeping the compresses wet and having them cover no more surface than the enlarged parts. If the disease is hereditary, it is doubtful if this or any other treatment would be attended with any permanent advantage. As enlargements of

Congenital Deformity in a Colt.

this character seldom cause lameness,

SOUTH LYON, May 7, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

treatment is rarely resorted to.

I would like information in regard to a colt, which is ten months old, brown in color. When foaled it was weak in its ancles, but soon straightened up with the exception of hind ancles, which would go over one at a time; when one would straighten up the other would turn over, always turning in front, until about the first of January, when they straightened for the stevens, one head—Ram two least of January, when they straightened for the stevens, one head—Ram two least of the stevens of always turning in front, until about the first of January, when they straightened up and her front ancles turned over and she has not been able to stand her weight upon them yet without their turning She can walk a few rods at a time by walking partly on her ancles, then lies down to rest. She is well bred in the Hambletonian family, and I think will make a valuable mare if she gets all right.
I put on boots made of boot legs, with two splints in each boot; put three straps around each boot; this kept her ancles up but made them sore. Have not had them on for two weeks; kept them on about two weeks; she does not seem to get any worse nor better. Please let me know through the FARMER if there can be any thing done for her.

Answer. The chances are that the case has run too long for treatment to be of much service now. Plaster bandages applied in the first place would no doubt have straightened the legs, but in their present condition it is doubtful if any benefit would be derived from their application at this late date. The best advice we can give you under the circumstances is, to call a veterinary surgeon to examine the colt and be governed by his directions. Swellings on the Knees and Throat in a . Colt.

PARMA, May 10, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a colt ten days old which when foaled could not stand, but has gained

strength; is now on his legs, weak in the knees, with bunches on the knees in front near the outside, which are soft and appear to be loose; also a bunch in the throat. Can anything be done to remove

Answer. Foment the puffy swellings about the knees well with hot water, then rub tolerably dry with a cloth and apply Evinco Liniment; repeat the application once a day until reduced. The enlargement in the throat is probably glandular, to reduce which use tincture of iodine once a day. If this does not reduce the swelling the surgeon's knife is the surest remedy.

THE Vermont Merino Sheep Shearing Association have issued the report of their annual shearing, held at Middlebury April 3, 4 and 5, in a neat little pamphlet. It contains also the constitution of the Asso ciation and the rules under which shearings are managed.

MR. M. L. FRINK, of Oxford, Oakland Co., advertises some grade Jersey stock, which he recommends as possessing good milking qualities. Also a fine full blood heifer, unregistered.

A. J. Roys sends us Harper's Monthly for June. This magazine improves with each month, and the present number is one of the finest yet published.

This magazine improves with music-loying populace, and has his reward in the world-renowned reputation which his incomparable instruments have attained.

ONTARIO AND LIVINGSTON WOOL GROWERS' AND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition at Honeoye, New York, May 2d and 3d, 1883.

Parties desiring information will be required to										160
send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No questions will be answered by social unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how thing standing, together with color and age of ani- man, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroited	Name of Owner.	NAME OR NO. OF SHEEP.	SIRB.	Breeder,	Age, Years.	Weightbefore Shearing	Weight of Fleece.		Weight	
b. Private adaress, 201 F tret Street, Detroit.				Owner	3 369	164	26 01	2% 4	138	co
	G. W. Waldron	Longfellow	Longfellow	do	9 363	1601/	22 14 24 18	234 3	122	sto
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	H D Adams	Young Butler	Ben Butter	00	0 0004	156	25 061	2 24 3	8 129	1
MILFORD, May 7, 1883.	Pitts Bros., & Reed L. L. Pierpont	Big Mark 41	Crimps	J. R. Worthington	2 364	201	21 003	21/2 3	4 1531/2	que
Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.	J.C. Short & Beecher	Banker	Rich'aBanker	V. Rich	1 4 364	172	28 624	2% 3	4 142	A
I have a light bay colt, three years old	TT TO Adams	1	Vonne Butler	Ommor	1 11990	071/	15 00	103/ 9:	011/	for
this spring. He weighs about ten hun-	J. C. Short. R. Wheelock. Pitts Bros., & Reed. J. D. Sullivan.	Phonix 605	Harlow	M S Tafft	2 370	15814	29 00	278 3	1451/2	1
dred, is a good traveler and is well-built.	Pitts Bros., & Reed	LittleMark 44	Compromise	M. S. Leech	2 364	1421/2	25 00	25 3	6 116	qui
Last September I noticed a small, soft	J. D. Sullivan	65	Justin Dean.	Owner	1 403	100	19 091	91	1	
bunch on his gambrel joint; I applied	Ira O. Thompson	Gumption	Controller.	do	3 364	147	25 014	21/2 31	1211/2	tha
iodine and the bunch seemed to disap-	R. W. Travis	Crimps, Jr	Crimps	do C. R. Case & Son	2 353	1761/4	29 041	21/4 3	144	Sm
pear. I kept him in the stall three weeks,	O W Wieldman	Doffance		Stephen Francis.	4 364	1911/3	33 10	2% 3	4 1561/2	dri
then turned him out; but in a short time	B. T. Case H. D. Adams	Longstreet	Young Butler	Ray Brothers	2 372	191	24 07 17 07	2 4	166 4 821/2	88
the bunch was as large as ever. In Jan-	C H Cottroll	Romeo	martin Kam.	K. Wheelock	1 2 303	171	35 114	236 31	4 13314	Me
uary I put him in a box stall and applied	I U Reandow	Charles R	Crimps	C. R. Case & Son	2 367	175	31 041	25% 31	4 141	Fai
the following blister, which seemed to	Pitts Bros., & Reed	Black Hawk.	Gen'l. Grant.	J. C. Short	6 364	161	27 041/	1% 3	132	Cle
help it some: pulverized cantharides, 1	Ira O. Thompson Oscar Phillips	Will Lincoln	Marriner ram	Will Lincoln	2 364	18014	29 01	25 31	4 15014	Lai
oz; mercurial ointment 2 ozs; tincture of	- 199 N. A	Obah	Tittle Client	Ommon	0 950	1	10 10	2% 31	4 1501/2	Ha
iodine, 1½ozs; spirits of turpentine, 2 ozs; corrosive sublimate, 1½ drs; lard 11b; mix	Thomas & Swan	Golden Gate.	Compromise	M. S. Leech Owner	2 364	155	25 031/	2% 31	4,129	Sho
well. At first it was movable, so that I			do	do	1 386	1301/2	20 13	2 1/2 3	1081/2	Che
could press it through from one side to		3	do	do	1 391	1131/2	19 06	234 4	931/6	Tal
the other. Now it is much harder and in	do	4		do	1 398	1301/2	22 061	23/ 31	4 1061/2	Dri
front and on the outside is nearly as large		6	do	do	1 403	1101/2	16 12	258 35 21/2 25	8 115	E
as a small hen's egg; on the inside is very	do	7	do	do			14 08	234 31	4 901/6	the
much smaller. He does not favor it any,	do	8	do	do	1 390	121	16 081/4	2% 3	1031/4	M
Can anything be done to help it? Will	do	11	do	do			19 07	234 3	1181/2	two
it be apt to grow any larger?	do	33	do	do	1 391	1151/6	18 12	256 3	6 911/6	V
OLD SUBSCRIBER.	do	34	do	do	1 388	1241/2	13 09	25% 3 214 2	6 1091/2	thr
	do	35	do	do	1 386	123	19 0314	21/2 3	102	at \$
Answer. The trouble with your colt is	do	37	do	do	1 364	108		234 31		F
	do	40	do	do	1 389	120	19 0414	3 3	6 991/6	thr
thoroughpin, for which you have assigned	do	41	do Vulcan Compromise	do	1 404	126	18 04	21/2 3 23/2 31	107	\$12
no cause. In an animal so young hered-	do	45	do	do	1 380	128	14 131	21/2 31	4 110	fou
itary predisposition is indicated, unless	do	46	do	do	1 389	1241/2	19 04	03/ 93	2 105	and
the animal was injured in breaking to	do	47	Gen. Hancock	do do E. L. Gage	1 388	119	14 01	21/4 2	8 104	
harness, or from abuse in driving. When	do	Lottery 213.	Garfield	E. L. Gage	1 389	9114	16 031	256 31	4 1051/2	
we say abuse we do not mean intentional.		Intantado 197	Triumph	Geo. Martin	8	138	22 04	216 3	8 11416 4 15912	1
we say abuse we do not mean intentional,	Looch & Diornont	Compromise	Johnson ram	M & Looch	A 264	102	90 19	1017 21	7 15012	1

,	Leech & Pierpont Compromise. Johnson	ram M. S.	Leech	4 364	193 30	13	216 314	15952
9		WES.						
-		W MG.						1
e	Higinbotham Bros. 244. Crimps Gideon Pitts 19. Barbara's	C. R.	Case & Son.	1 410	10216 16			
3	do 18 do			2 360		13	216 314 234 316	98 124
4	Higinbotham Bros. 267 Crimps		Case & Son	1 405	7512 15	09	21/4 2%	5916
1	Leach & Bentley 127 Comprom	ise., M. S.	Leech	9 364	95 16	0116		78 I
f	Jno. Seymour 23 Governor	Owne	r	2 357		0216		73 (
	do 26 do	do		2 357	89 15	0916		73
,	L. D. Short 6 Black Ha	wk. J. D.	Sullivan	2 364			3 414	7816 I
f	Jno. Seymour 8 Governor		r	2 357	17	0716		75
	00 20	do		2 357		01		
e				1 380		08	214 234	681/2
n	do 98 do	do				1216	2143	811/2
	uo 33 uo	do				05	214 234	701/2
	do100	do			9516 18		216 3	771/2
		do			98 17		25% 314	80
	do 102 do	do	************		11216 20		2% 3%	911/6
n	do104 do	do		1 384	10816 18		23/ 31/	76
h	do105	do						85
1		do					2% 314	86
,	do 106 do do do	do			9816 1	07	2%3	831/3
0	do 108 do	do		1 395		3 14	214 3	76
7	do 110 do	do		1 403	90 1	2 10	2% 31%	761/2
6	do do	do			9616 1	1 09	3 3%	81
1	do 112 do	do			8816 1	3 03	3% 4	75
	do 113 Crimps	do					216 314	74
1	do 114 Wooly H	ead. do		1 372		3 08	314 414	66
_	do 122 Hancock	Jr. do		1 361			3 314	71
	60 124 Comprom			1 366			234 3%	74
-	do 127 do	l do		1 403	86 1	4 021/	12% 316	71
				_				

The following is a list of the exhibitors. P. & C. E. Reed, 12 head—1 wo year ling | P. Higginocham, two year old ewe and ten yearling | ling ewes.

J. W. Taylor, two head—Yearling ram,

yearling rams, two three year-old rams, and 20 yearling ewes.

J. C. Short, eight head—Four rams three years old or over, two ewes three vears old or over, and two lambs. H. D. Adams, 17 head—Four yearling rams, one ram three years or over, and 12

yearling ewes.
P. R. Reed, two head-A ram two years old, and one three years old or over.
Pitts Bros. & Reed, three head—Three

rams three years old or over.
O. B. Brown, nine head—One yearling ram, two ewes two years old, two three years old, and four lambs.
S. T. Short, 15 head—One yearling ram

three rams three years old, six yearling Short & Stevens, one head-Ram one

vears old, and ram three years old or over.

Mrs. B. T. Case, three head-Ram one year old, ewe three years old or over, and old and two two years old.

D. D. Short, two head-yearling ram L. L. Pierpont, 26 head—Two yearling rams, ram three years or over, five yearling

ewes, nine ewes three years or over, and

and one three years old or over. Oscar Phillips, yearling ram. N. W. Thomas, yearling ram. Thomas & Swan, three head—Two year ling and one two year old ram.
J. H. Brandon, two year old ram.
J. D. Sullivan, six yearling rams.

Ira O. Thompson, two rams three years Royal Wheelock, one ram two years old.
G. H. Cottrell, one ram two years old.

Daniel Short, six head-One lamb and five ewes two years old.

W. Scott Short, six head—One lamb

and five ewes two years old.
R. Travis, ram two years old. Pennell Bros., ram three years old or Thomas Eldredge, eight wethers. Jno. Seymour, seven head—Yearling ewe and six ewes two years old.

George H. Swan, six yearling ewes. N. W. Thomas, eight yearling ewes. Albert Ashley, ram two years old. The number exhibited comprised 222 head, divided as follows: 43 yearling rams, 13 two year old rams, 21 rams three years old or over, 78 yearling ewes, 27 ewes two years old, 14 ewes three years

wethers. CHAS, E. REED, Secretary. RICHMOND MILLS, New York.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Roe & Tucker had in the Central Yards one of the finest lots of cattle ever brought from one farm in the State. They were three year old steers and were fed on the farm of Mr. Fred Buhl, the well-known hatter of Detroit, which is located near Newport. Monroe County. These cattle were purchased by Mr. Buhl last fall, and cost \$5 per hundred, and were sold to Messrs. Tucker & Roe at \$6 55, their average weight being 1,450 pounds. They were a smooth lot and were fully ripe for the butchers' block. Cattle of this weight are selling for less money in proportion than lighter weights of equal quality, as will be seen by our market reports, steers of 1,128 pounds bringing the same. Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City markets show the same state of trade, the demand and prices being in favor of 1,100 to 1,200 pound animals. Mr. N. Lynett has charge of Mr. Buhl's farm, and the shape in which he sent these cattle to market shows that he belongs among the most competent of our feeders.

THE U. S. Circuit Court in Iowa and Indiana have decided against the legality of the Greene drive well patent. It is doubtful if the owners of the patent decide to fight users of the patent any longer.

Almost Incredible, Yet Absolutely True. A 895 24-Stop Organ for Only \$49.75.

The offer made in this issue of our Weekly by Mayor Beatty of Washington, N. J., is characteristic of the enterprise of this well-known manufacturer. He offers to you, a reader of our paper, one of his renowned, latest style \$95 organs for only \$49.75, and delivers it free, all freight charges prepaid by him, at your very door. The offer must be accepted on or before 15 days after date of this paper; as after that date the price will be \$95; therefore do not hesitate, but order at once. Every instrument guaranteed or money will be refunded

with interest. No manufacturer can show the amount of business transacted during the last four months that Mr. Beatty does. His shipments have been: December, 1,410 organs; January, 1,102 organs; February, 1,152 organs; March, 1.435 organs, besides some 543 pianofortes. His factory is taxed to its utmost capacity, running day and night. He has the largest the very top price.

old or over, eight lambs and eight

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT. May 15, 1883. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 3,558 bbls; against 3,432 bbls the previous week; shipments 2,531 bbls. No change to note in flour, which is firm and steady at last week's quotations. There great activity. The unsettled condition of the wheat market makes millers very cautious about allowing stocks to accumulate. Quotations yes

	teruay were as follows:			
	Roller process \$5 Winter wheats, city brands 5 Winter wheat brands, country Winter patents 6 Minnesota brands 6 Minnesota brands 6	75	@	
	Winter wheats, city brands 5	30	@5	5
	Winter wheat brands, country		@5	0
1	Winter patents 6	50	606	7
1	Minnesota brands 6	25	@6	5
ı	Minnesota patents 7	50	08	5
ı	Minnesota patents	00	@4	2
ł	9979 4 M1 1 4 3 4			

Wheat .- The market opened strong yesterday and early in the day rates were advanced some what. Later a weaker feeling set, and the a vance was lost, prices closing at about Saturday' rates for cash wheat, and a shade lower for June and July delivery Closing rates were as follows No. 1 white, \$1 68%; No. 2 do, \$1; No. 3 do, 88%c No. 2 red, \$1 1614; No. 3 do, \$1 12; rejected, 76% In futures closing prices were as follows: June \$1 09%; July, \$1 12%; August, \$1 14.

Corn.-Very quiet. Holders, however, manifest strong views. High mixed is quoted at 60c No. 2 corn, 59c; for new mixed 16 was bid. Yes, terday five cars of No. 2 corn were placed at 59c. Oats .- No. 2 white oats sold yesterday at 47c five carloads being placed as that rate. dull; sellers at 44%c found no market for their product. Receipts are light, but the wants of the market are well supplied.

Barley.-Nothing doing; nominal terms are about \$1 25@1 60; offerings are seldon of such quality as to be worth outside figures.

Feed.—Inactive; offerings are light. Brai would command about \$14@15 25, coarse middlings at \$15, and fine feed at \$18@19 00; corn meal, \$23@24; corn and oats the same.

Oatmeal .- Fair demand at \$5 75@6 25 for con mon, and \$7 25@7 50 for Ohio kiln-dried. Butter.-Yesterday the market showed a little reakness under improved receipts of fresh. For pest parcels 20@21c ? To appear about the best figures offered. Creamery is selling at 26@28c. Cheese.-Demands rather light, but up to th supply. New full cream State is quoted at 13@14c 8 b, the latter only for very choice. Mr. A. D Power reports considerable sales the past week at 14c, the lowest price he has received for his product this season. His brand is now so wel known to consumers in Detroit that it command

Eggs.-Market well supplied and quiet at 15@ 151/2c per doz. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotations are 26@30c per lb.

Beans.—Nothing doing. Picked, \$1 95@2 00 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 40@1 50.

Apples.-Good stock nominal at \$3 50@4 per

10@11c; California plums, 18c. Seed .- Clover is unsettled: a few bags of prime seed sold Saturday at \$7 and 15 or 20 bags of No. 2 seed at \$6 50; timothy is quiet at \$1 80@1 85; mil Hops.—Dull. It would be more possible to obtain more than 85@90c P b for choice hops. No

sales reported. Peas .- Wisconsin dried blue peas, \$1 25; field

peas, \$:@1 10 per bu.

Potatoes.—Market quiet. Early Rose would command 50@55c if in good condition, while mixed tock is dull at 40@45c per bu. New Bermuda re selling at \$7 50 per bbl.

Honey.—Dull and weak. Fine white comb i

noted at 15@16c; strained, 121/2c. Maple Sugar.-Market quiet at about 121/@13 Provisions.-There is a good seasonable in

uiry for all kinds of provisions, pork products being especially strong. Barreled pork is higher han a week ago, while lard is a shade lower moked meats firm and unchanged. Mess and ried beef steady. Quotations in this market are

.\$ @\$21 00 ... @ 21 50 ... @ 22 50 ... 12 @ 12½ ... 12½@ 13½ ... 9¼@ 9½ ... 12 75 @ 13 00 ... 7½@ 7½ ... 13 @ 13½ Mess.
Family do.
Clear do.
Lard in tierces, per b.
Lard in kegs, per b.
Hams, per b.
Shoulders, per b.
Choice bacon, per b.
Tallow, per b.
Dried beef, per b. Hay .- The following is a record of the sales a e Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:
Monday.—one load at \$13.
Tuesday.—11 loads: four at \$14; three at \$12;
two at \$13; one at \$15 and \$14 50.
Wednesday.—18 loads: seven at \$14; five at \$13;
three at \$15; one at \$15 50, \$14 50 and \$12.
Thursday.—10 loads: five at \$13 and \$12; three
at \$14; two at \$11; one at \$13 75.
Friday.—39 loads: fourteen at \$14; nine at \$13;
three at \$15, \$14 50 and \$13 50; two at \$10; one at
\$12, \$11 50 and \$9.
Saturday.—28 loads: seven at \$14; five at \$13;
four at \$14 50; three at \$15 and \$12; two at \$12 50
and \$11; one at \$11 50 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, May 12, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards

	No.	Sheep.	Hogs.
bion	77		
nn Arbor	35		12
attle Creek	52		21
yde	-	134	15
nelsea	33		14
., G. H. & M. R'y	90		199
exter	14		
rass Lake			47
rand Ledge	. 25		4,
owell	43		33
onroe	. 36		00
etamora	. 23		
xford	. 4	29	23
ortland	. 23	40	~2
lymouth	. 21		
ixom	23		
psilanti	. 61		
rove in	. 26	***	
Tove III	. 20	50	• •
Total	586	213	354
· CATTL	E.		

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 586 head of Michigans and 93 head of westerns, against 624 head last week. The market opene up active and trading continued brisk until all were closed out. Prices for shipping cattle averaged about the same as last week. For butchers cattle prices were very firm and some droves were closed out at stronger prices, but the majority of this grade of cattle were sold on a basis of last week's rates. The following were the closing

Spencer sold John Loosemore 6 good butchers' neifers av 936 lbs at \$5 50, and 2 fair cows av 1,055

but on Wednesday prices fell off 10 to 15 cents per hundred on all grades. Of Michigan cattle: 15 hetters av 350 live av 50 og, am 1 Ibs at \$5. Brown sold Drake 5 feeders av 774 lbs at \$4 75, and 3 thin cows to Sullivan av 956 lbs at the same at \$6 35: 40 do av 1.077 lbs at \$6 25; 18 do av 984

and 3 thin cows to Sullivan av 350 108 at the same price.

Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 11 good butchers' steers and heifers av 900 lbs at \$5 50.

Oberhoff sold Drake 20 choice butchers' steers av 1,063 lbs at \$6 15.

Butl sold Roe & Tucker 36 choice shipping steers av 1,450 lbs at \$6 25.

Butl sold heifers av 845 lbs at \$5 65.

Clark sold Sullivan 13 choice shipping steers av 1,450 lbs at \$5 55.

Clark sold Sullivan 13 choice shipping steers av 85 lbs at \$5 25; 12 do av 1,060 lbs at \$6 24.

av 909 lbs at \$5 15; 25 mixed butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$5 50; 14 do av 828 lbs at \$5 40; 13 stockers av 1,450 lbs at \$6 25.

Clark sold Sullivan 13 choice snipping steers av 1,128 lbs at \$6 25.

Beach sold Drake 4 stockers av 637 lbs at \$4; 10 good butchers' steers and heifers to Flieschman av 917 lbs at \$5 75; 2 fair cows av 1,006 lbs at \$5, and 5 stockers av 702 lbs at \$4.

Senerer sold Drake 40 good shipping steers av \$4 50. Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 7 stockers av 610

lbs at \$4 40, and one weighing 510 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Rice 19 good shipping steers av 1,234 lbs at \$4 ay, and the CR CR could be at \$6 10.

C Roe sold Rice 19 good shipping steers av 1,252 lbs at \$6 10.

Pierson sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$5, and a bull and a cow av 770 lbs at \$4.

Beardsley sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$5.

C Roe sold Rice 24 choice butchers' steers av 1,252 lbs at \$6.10.

1,030 lbs at \$6 10.

Barwise sold Drake 28 stockers av 702 lbs at

\$4 60.

Devine sold Drake 4 good shipping steers av 1,132 lbs at \$5 1214.

Rundel sold Kammon a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock av 905 lbs at \$5 35.

C Roe sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 24 head of good butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$5 35; 3 thin cows av 1,256 lbs at \$4 75, and 6 coarse ones av 1,020 lbs at \$4 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold John Robinson 3 good butchers' heifers av 1,036 lbs at \$5 75.

1,020 lbs at \$450.

Switzer & Ackley sold John Robinson 3 good butchers' heifers av 1,036 lbs at \$575.

Devine sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers stock av 1,070 lbs at \$525, and a coarse cow weighing 1,160 lbs at \$450.

Haywood sold Duff & Reagan a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$525.

Capwell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 960 lbs at \$5.

Smith sold Wreford & Beck 12 good butchers' steers and heifers av 992 lbs at \$575.

Rundel sold Drake 16 good shipping steers av 1,017 lbs at \$6, and 2 good oxen av 1,530 lbs at \$50.

Sly sold Drake 16 good butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$450.

Sly sold Drake 13 good butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$585.

Rice sold Flieschman an extra heifer weighing 1,120 lbs at \$640.

C Roe sold Reid 18 good butchers' steers and heifers av 945 lbs at \$570, and a coarse cow weighing 800 lbs at \$450.

Stabler sold Sullivan 13 choice butchers' steers av 1,037 lbs at \$6.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 18,660, against 15,400 the previous week. The sheep trade opened at a shade higher prices on Moaday than at the close of the market the previous Prices and Losed with wooled sheep of 80 to 90 lbs selling at \$506 85; 90 to 100 lbs do \$6256 90; 100 lbs 10 lbs do \$6256 90; 100 lbs do \$6256 90; 90 to 100

The offerings of sheep numbered 213, against 242 last week. There was also one load of 220 western sheared sheep, which sold at \$4 80 on an average of 84 pounds. The small number of Michigan sheep on sale was hardly sufficient to es tablish price, but buyers considered that they were the highest of the season, taking quality into

Patten sold Fitzpatrick 50, clipped, av 75 lbs at \$5. Clark sold Andrews 134, wooled, part lambs av 77 lbs at \$6 25, less \$10 on the lot. Bliss sold Fitzpatrick 29, wooled. av 31 lbs at \$6 35.

The offerings of hogs number 354, against 432 ast week. The market ruled fairly active, and though the prices would indicate a decline, it was not the case, but was owing to the poorer quality of the receipts.

of the receipts.

Taylor sold Webb Bros 31 av 217 lbs at \$7 25.

Spencer sold C Roe 18 av 234 lbs at \$7 35.

Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 13 av 197 lbs at \$7 15.

Pierson sold Webb Bros 24 av 213 lbs at \$7, and Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 6 45 @6 60 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. 6 25 @6 40 Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs. 6 00 @6 15 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 5 75 @5 90 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 4 00 @5 75 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers. 2 50 @ 3 50 Veals—Per 100 lbs. 3 75 @7 25 Hoos.—Receipts, 61,703, against 84,088 last fo pigs to Platt av 100 lbs at \$7 35. Gifford sold Webb Bros 67 av 170 lbs at \$7. Clark sold Webb Bros 15 av 244 lbs at \$7 25. Stabler sold Webb Bros 13 av 229 lbs at \$6 75.

King's Yards. Monday, May 14, 1883. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 309 head of cattle on sale. The were of good average quality and buyers took hold in good shape clos-

Head of cattle on sale. The were of good average quality and buyers took hold in good shape closing out the receipts early in the day. Prices were fully as strong as those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Sweet sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 762 lbs at \$5, and 3 thin butchers stock av 762 lbs at \$5, and 3 thin Heiger sold Hersch 12 choice butchers' steers and heifers av 1,068 lbs at \$6.25.

Church sold Freeman a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,600 lbs at \$5.25, and 5 bills av 996 lbs at \$4.50.

Adams sold Flieschman 2 fair butchers' cows av 1,115 lbs at \$4.90, and a thin one weighing 880 lbs at \$4.75.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Freeman sold Reid 3 good butchers' steers av 1,003 lbs at \$5.45, and 2 fair cows av 1,190 lbs at \$5.25.

McHugh sold Kammon 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,127 lbs at \$6, and a fair cow weighing 1,050 lbs at \$5.

av 1,127 lbs at \$6, and a fair cow weighing 1,050 lbs at \$5.

Taylor sold John Robinson 14 good butchers' steers and heifers av 873 lbs at \$5 50.
Oberhoff sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$5 75.
Gibson sold Baxter 2 good butchers' steers av 1,140 lbs at \$5 50.
Aldrich sold John Robinson 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,064 lbs at \$5 30.
Henderson sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$4 65.
Rienwald sold Reid 7 good butchers' steers av 1,064 lbs at \$5 75.
Levi sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$5.

Peterson sold Freeman 3 good butchers' steers av 1,050 lbs at \$5 55.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 11,730, against 9,996 the pre-

vious week. The market opened up on Monday

with 100 car loads of cattle on sale. The demand for common cattle and mixed butchers' stock was

good, but dull and slow on shipping and export

grades. The market on Tuesday was unchanged,

steers av 1,073 lbs sold at \$6 50; 19 do av 1,125 lbs

QUOTATIONS:

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 26,803, against 28,378 last

week. Shipments, 14,026. The supply of cattle

on Monday was small and the demand from ship

pers fairly active, and prices a shade stronge

than at the close of the previous week. The de

mand for butchers' and canners' stuff was not

fully met and prices on these grades were very

firm. Extra steers sold at \$6 50@6 60, and fair to

good steers at \$5 15@6 20. Butchers' stock, poor to

choice, sold at \$4@5 65, and scalawags at \$2 50@3.

On Tuesday for medium grades and butchers'

stock prices ruled 5 to 10 cents higher. The market

on Friday was a little weak for heavy cattle and

prices ranged 5 cents lower, butchers' and other

grades were unchanged. There was no change or

Saturday, the market closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

6 20 @6 50

\$95.00

FOR ONLY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$49.75

Latest Style, No. 1526. Dimensions—Height, 74 Inc., Depth, 36 Inc., Style, No. 1526. Dimensions—Height, 74 Inc., Depth, 36 Inc., Weight, boxed, about 450 lbc. Regular Price \$95.00 without Stool, Book and abuse CE USTO FES -1. Cello, if it tone; a Moledia, it tone; a Clarabella, it tone; SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER TO READERS OF Wichigan Farmer.

Monday
May 21 Daniel F. Beatle



Address or call upon | DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

ewis's Combination Force Pump.
Makes three Machines. C Made of Brass throughout. My agents F are making \$5 to P\$30 per day ewis's LEWIS COMBINATION FORCE PUMP. ANOTHER NEW IMPROVEMENT IS The Lewis Patent Spray Attachment. Can change instantly from solid stream to spray,
DON'T FAIL to READ this SPLENDID OFFER. I will send a sample Pump, express paid, to any express cation in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 pounds ! englet, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 pounds ! englet, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 pounds ! englet, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 pounds ! englet, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest in the United States or Canadas for \$5.50 ; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, \$6. Weight, \$2 interest i



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1,050 lbs at \$5.50, and a fair cow weighing 910 los at \$5.25.

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April 16th, 1883.

April 16th, 1883.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—
Express at 7:10 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Millwaukee.

Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

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PURPLE Potato Bug Poison. Potato Bug If nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO., Limited P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

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BUFFALO TRAINS. Leave, going east. Detroit Time. Atlantic Express.. §4.15 a m *8.50 p m §12.40 noon §12.10 m't §9.45 p m Fast Day Express..... Lightning Express.... Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. CHAS. A: WARREN, O. W. REGGLES, City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt. Feb. 18, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-Cincinnati, Colum's and Cleve. Express..... Chicago Express..... Adrian, Toledo, Cleve-land & Buffalo Express Fayette, Chicago & Cin-cinnati Express... 3 25 pm 7 40 pm The 7 40 p m train will arrive, and the 3 25 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:40 am Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 pm Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 pm Bay City & Ludington Exp †5:30 am Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains. *Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

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Newberry
St. Ignace
Via M. C. R. R.
Bay City
Lapeer Junct
Port Huron 7 10 a.m. Saginaw City . Via G. R. & I. R. R.
Grand Rapids...
Kalamazoo 1 00 p.m.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.
Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains ran on Chicago time.

Leave. Arrive.
Indianapolis Express. 7.00 am 8.00 pm Ind. and St. Louis Exp. 3.30 pm 19.95 pm Ind. and St. Louis Exp. 3.30 pm 19.95 pm Ind. and St. Louis Exp. 3.30 pm 19.95 pm.

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Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and Louisville.
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Trains serve Mackinaw City 8 30 a. m. and 9 30 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids & Fort Wayne and the South and East. Leaving Mackinaw City as 9 50 p. m.

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Run into Oa Near Highlan road-The Sh

On Thursda

short visit to so

vicinity of Hig

heavy showers

out of the way

was enticed int

of shelter, and we did not get number whom in upon. Mr. ing at the static we set out for here is nicely re light and needs it at its best. wheat, owned l fine as anythin It is an exceller thrive upon it a As we rade alas ing in the rain. had fallen for showed how my quickness with the thirsty soil Arriving at M shearers at wo wools, most of of their coats: 1 limited this wee flock will have present The time, we went sheep barns. A it suddenly gre began blowing rain and hail cr ings as if they seems a small ni visited Lansing the main body, Highland. Th and with Mr. B

upon Mr. A. De n a mile of the in his pasture lo Shorthorns, whi ing the first feed comprised some are in good co looking cows, re animals, with bodies, and carr their quality as a daughter of 19549, a bull br Novi, sired by 13987, and out Gen. Grant 5676 5th, a cow bred out of Fanny 2 19546. Near ther with straight quarters. Her horns, thin no carried well for her a representa called Fanny 20th 11th, by Plumwe red heifer, only

handsome anim and the calf is 10th, (Vol.19, p.1 mentioned above was bred by M ent owner, and v out of Tulip 4t land 19549. Two white in color, as style and appears must now be red tention, a white fect symmetry purchasers. Mr.